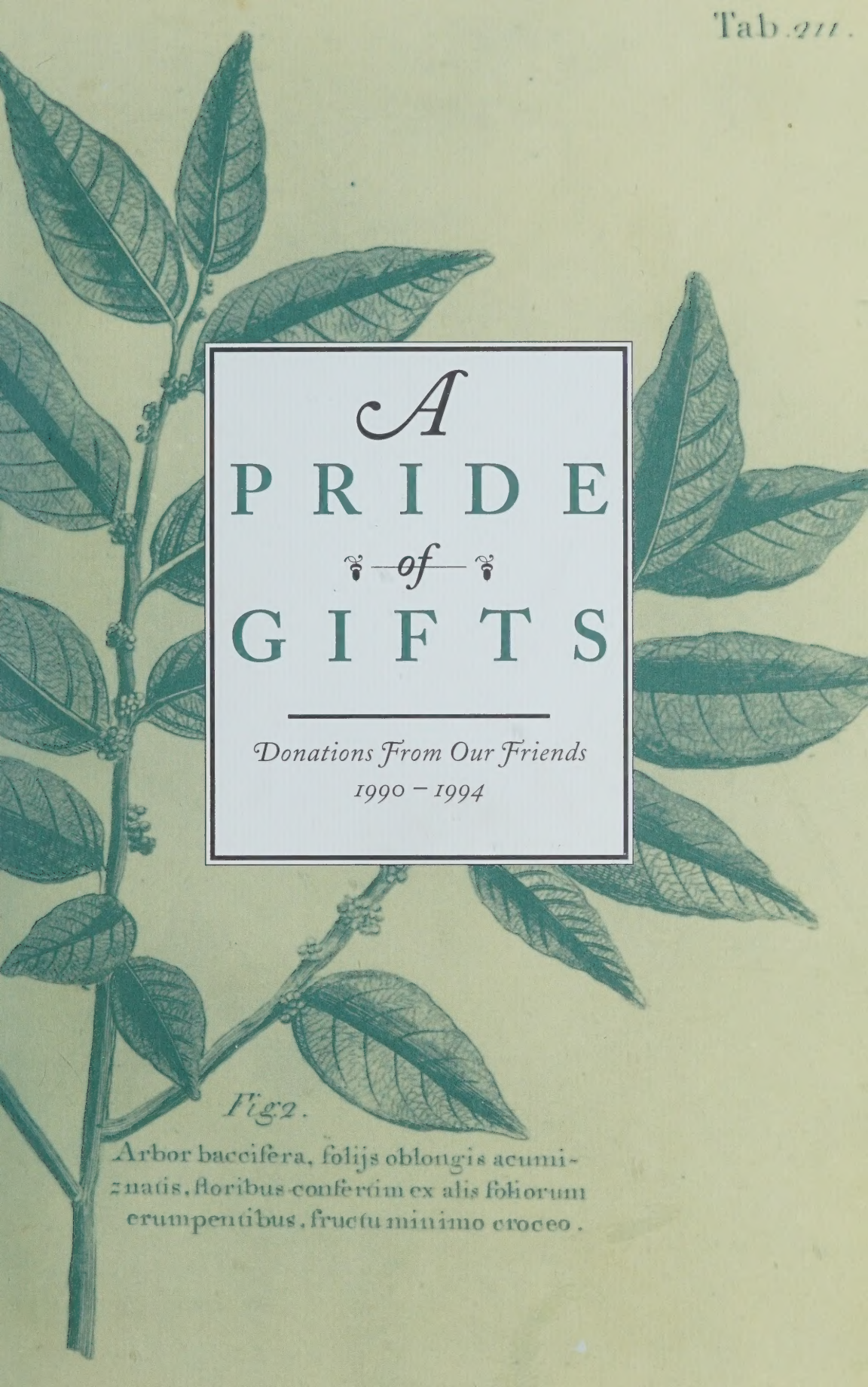
Tab. 211.
A
PRIDE
of
GIFTS
Donations From Our Friends
1990 – 1994
Fig 2.
Arbor baccifera, foliis oblongis acuminatis, floribus confertim ex alis foliorum erumpentibus, fructu minimo croceo.

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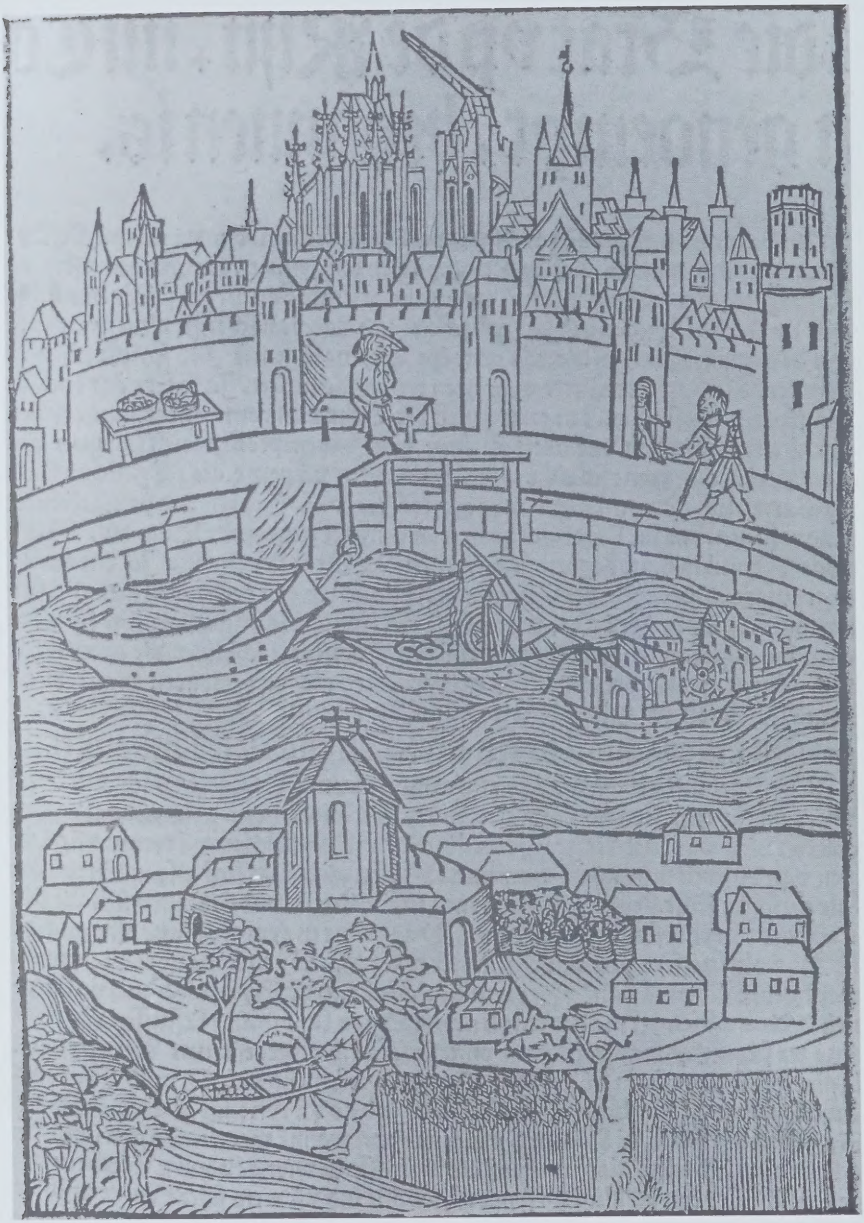
A PRIDE OF GIFTS



THE EIGHT MILLIONTH AND FIRST VOLUME.
The Cologne Chronicle, 1499, leaf xxx recto, showing the city of Cologne. Gift of Prof. Ralph Stanton.

A PRIDE *of* GIFTS

Donations From Our Friends
1990 – 1994

An exhibition in the
Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

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Sir Hans Sloane. *A Voyage to the Islands.* 1707-1725. v. 2, plate 211, showing foliage of two types of cherry tree. Gift of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane.

INTRODUCTION

FIVE YEARS AGO we celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Friends of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library with an exhibition and catalogue which displayed and described a number of our most significant donations during the previous five years. This year we celebrate two events; the tenth anniversary of the Friends and the eight millionth book to be added to the collections of the University of Toronto Library system. Many of the friends listed as donors five years ago are here again, but there are many new friends as well. In 1990 we looked forward with eager anticipation to the next five years of donations and that anticipation has been remarkably fulfilled as we contemplate the richness of this exhibition and catalogue. There is indeed an embarrassment of riches which would fill many exhibitions, and only a small portion of all our donations from 1990 to 1994 can be displayed here.

Donations of books and manuscripts have been an important source of acquisitions for the University of Toronto Library for over a hundred years. The foundation of the University of Toronto collections was the result of a campaign to replace the library destroyed by fire in 1890, and so generous was the response that many of the books received remain among our greatest treasures. Canon Henry Scadding's bequest in 1901, Alfred DeLury's in 1955, and Milton Buchanan's in 1958, are only three of the numerous large gifts and bequests that have enriched our research resources over the years.

The scope of this selection of gifts is exciting and inspiring, reflecting both the range of interests of our donors and the wide parameters of research and teaching in the University of Toronto. It covers an impressive span of years, from the Babylon of 1789 B.C., represented by a cuneiform tablet, to the Toronto of today as depicted in Margaret Atwood's 1993 novel, *The Robber Bride*. A fifteenth century Book of Hours and an important manuscript of St. Augustine's *City of God* are complemented by early printed editions of Guillermus Parisiensis, Boethius and Lactantius, from our long-time friends Stillman Drake, Louis Melzack and Ron Peters. By far the most exciting incunable in the exhibition is the 1499 *Cologne Chronicle*, designated as our eight millionth and first book and given by one of our most generous donors, Ralph Stanton.

Works of travel and exploration form an important category of the exhibition, headed by Sir Hans Sloane's magnificent *A Voyage to the Islands*, better known as the *Natural History of Jamaica*. This work, chosen as the Library's eight millionth book, is donated by Dr. Anthony MacFarlane from his collection of books on the West Indies. Du Tertre's *Histoire Generale des Isles de S. Christophe, de la Guadeloupe* ..., a companion volume from the same collection, is also featured. Canadian exploration is represented by Hennepin's *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, Franklin's *Narrative of a Journey*, with an appealing presentation inscription, and the atlas of Vancouver's *Voyage*. The Hennepin is part of a large collection on Niagara Falls from the estate of J. Stuart Fleming, and the two latter works come from friends David Hoeniger and Hartwell Bowsfield.

The art of the book has always constituted an important part of the collections of the Fisher Library and we have been fortunate in acquiring a portion of the archive of the Birdsall bookbinding firm to join the collection of bookbinding tools and the Birdsall bindings we already possess. That archive, and examples from the design firm of Cooper & Beatty, will greatly extend the scope of our collections for research in the book arts. William Blissett has added the spectacular *Ancient Mariner* illustrated by David Jones, and funds from David and Hilary Nicholls have enabled us to acquire the original woodblocks by Robert Gibbings for *The Charm of Birds*.

The Fisher Library's collections in the history of medicine and science are among the most extensive on the continent and it is wonderful to add to them works by Roger Bacon, Giuseppe Moletti, Gervase Markham, Ralph Austen and John Hadley. The copy of Francis Willughby's *Ornithology* was given by our oldest donor, Cuthbert King Mathews, who celebrated his one hundred and second birthday in June 1994.

The category of history, philosophy and politics covers a good many of our collections and two of the works displayed represent especially large collections. William James's *The Principles of Psychology* is but one example from the John Slater Collection of American Philosophy. The copy of *Estampas de la Revolucion Española*, autographed by some of those who were wounded in the Spanish Civil War, is representative of the huge Robert S. Kenny Collection of world socialist movements. We are delighted to be able to add a rare Voltaire pamphlet to the Harcourt Brown Voltaire Collection, especially one given to Harcourt Brown on

Babylonian Cuneiform Tablet, 1789 B.C. Acquired through the David and Hilary Nicholls Fund.

his ninetieth birthday. A gift from Robert Fenn has added another Pufendorf edition to our Thomas Hobbes Collection. Holograph letters are important as primary source material, and two in this category are highly evocative of their time and place. The letter from Lord Nelson to Captain George Frederick Ryves, was given by Nigel Spicer and his family, descendants of Ryves, and the John Stuart Mill letter, written at the age of thirteen, and unpublished, was given by F.L. Wallace, the great-great-nephew of the probable recipient. Mill's holograph manuscript of a speech "On the Use of History" was, appropriately, donated by John M. Robson, the General Editor of the great Mill edition published by the University of Toronto Press. A superb copy of Thomas Clarkson's seminal work on the abolition of the slave trade also comes from the MacFarlane Collection of West Indian material.

We would normally expect to receive a number of gifts in the field of English literature and the past five years have confirmed our expectations. Our satisfaction at acquiring Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, the only Austen first edition we did not have, will be readily understood by all collectors. Our gratitude to George Kiddell is partially expressed by designating it the eight millionth and second acquisition. The first edition of Wycherley's *Love in a Wood*, Blunt's *De Re Poetica*, and the peculiar *Spencer Redivivus*, all enhance traditional strengths in seventeenth century literature. Michael Millgate's Tennyson collection and John Seltzer's Ernest Bramah collection, representing two very different writers, fill in gaps in our nineteenth and early twentieth century British holdings. Although Arthur Waley's literary contributions are in the form of translations from classical Chinese and Japanese literary works, they had a profound effect on modern English literature, and Peter Weinrich's collection of these works is a welcome addition in that area. Closer to our own time but equally important is the Graham Greene collection also donated by Michael Millgate.

We take pride in our collections of Canadiana, both literary and historical, and it is particularly satisfying to add new material to long established manuscript collections such as the Tyrrell Papers, from James Tyrrell's grandson, John D. Tyrrell, the Edmund Walker Papers, from Walker's grandson, Wentworth Walker, the Thoreau MacDonald Papers, from the estate of Doris Heustis Mills Speirs, and the Ernest Buckler Papers, from his friend and biographer, Claude Bissell. A new opportunity for research has resulted from Gordon Sparling's gift

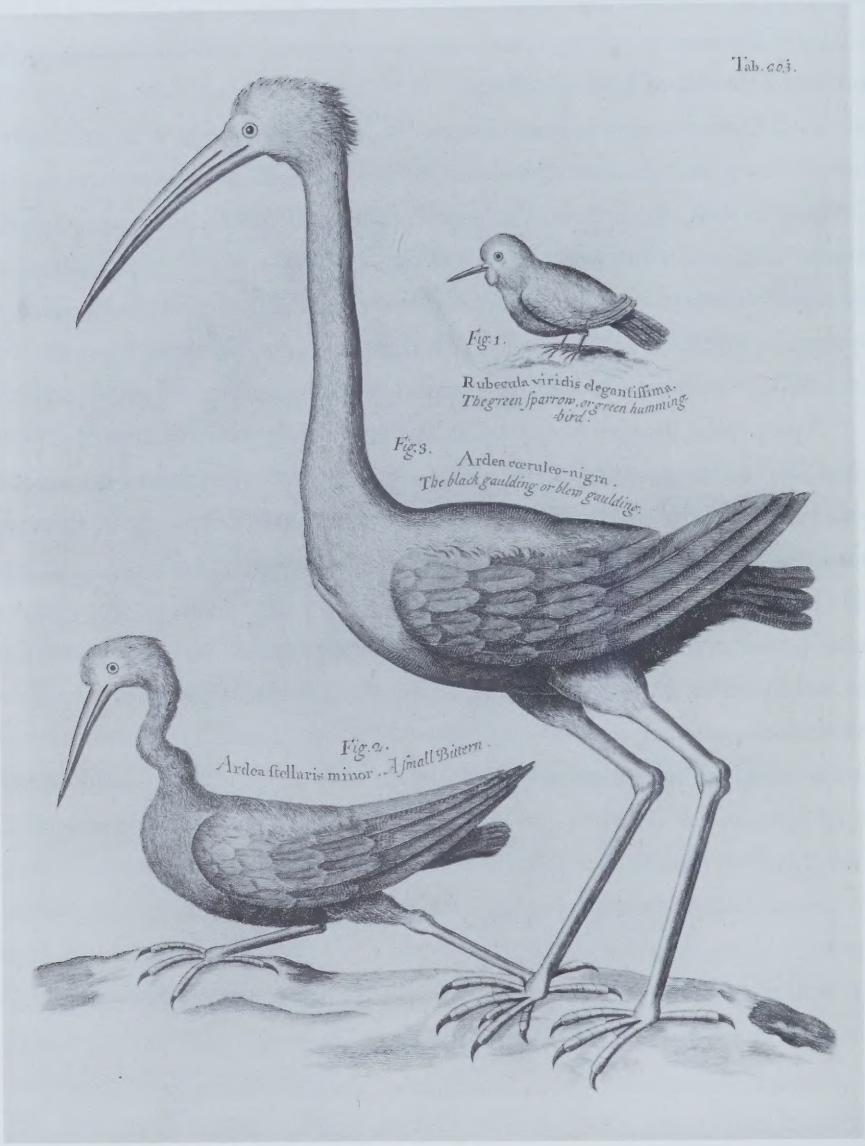
of his own papers on the history of the Canadian film industry. Additions to their own collections of papers have come from Margaret Atwood, Douglas LePan, and Josef Skvorecky among others, and we have acquired the literary papers of William French and Malcolm Ross.

In addition to the material displayed in the exhibition area on the second floor there are many other significant items shown in cabinets on the first floor. The range is wide; from books that belonged to Archbishop Thomas Cranmer and Charles Dickens to an eighteenth century Shavu'ot scroll; from an important eighteenth century Dutch book auction catalogue to William Boyne's own working copy of his still definitive book on Yorkshire coinage. Different from all of these is the 1871 Woodstock baseball broadside, the imaginative gift of John Mappin.

Apart from the generosity of individual friends over the past five years we would be remiss in not acknowledging the great assistance of organizations, most especially the Hannah Institute and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

This anniversary exhibition and catalogue chronicles a rich harvest of research resources. At a time when the University of Toronto is re-examining its role and function we can confidently assert that, due in large part to our Friends, we are able to provide the resources so vital to basic research in the humanities. We can also face the future with confidence.

Richard Landon, Director
Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library



THE EIGHT MILLIONTH VOLUME.
Sir Hans Sloane. *A Voyage to the Islands*. 1707–1725. v. 2, plate 265. Gift of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane.
From top right to bottom left: green humming bird, black or blew galding, small bittern.

Freestanding Case
THE EIGHT MILLIONTH VOLUME

Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753). *A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers and Jamaica, With the Natural History of the Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes, Birds, Insects, Reptiles, &c. of the Last of Those Islands. To Which is Prefix'd an Introduction, Wherein is an Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diseases, Trade, &c. of That Place, With Some Relations Concerning the Neighbouring Continent, and Islands of America.* London: Printed for the Author, 1707-1725. 2 vols.

This elaborate title aptly describes an elaborate book, two large folio volumes, lavishly illustrated with copper plate engravings and normally known as *The Natural History of Jamaica*. This magnificent travel book contains the first scientific description of Jamaica and is an appropriate eight millionth acquisition for the University of Toronto Library system. Not only is it an important research resource in itself but it also represents the extensive collection on the history of the West Indies being donated to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library by Dr. Anthony MacFarlane. Two other books from this collection are also featured in the exhibition and catalogue.

Sir Hans Sloane went to Jamaica in 1687 as physician to the Governor, the Duke of Albemarle, and stayed there for fifteen months. He had from his youth "been very much pleased with the study of Plants, and other Parts of Nature", and was already a prominent scientist and collector and a member of the Royal Society. He eagerly explored the island and began to collect specimens of natural history to take back to England. These eventually formed part of his museum of natural curiosities which, with his large library, became one of the foundation collections of the British Museum in 1756.

The Natural History of Jamaica was Sloane's major work. The first volume appeared twenty years after the voyage with a dedication to Queen Anne, whom he attended in her last illness, and a quotation from the Book of Daniel on the title page, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased!" So successful was his medical practice and so extensive his other activities that it was not until 1725 that he was able to put to press the second volume, for the delay of which he apologized in the preface. On the death of Sir Isaac Newton in 1727, Sloane became President of the Royal Society. He was an esteemed friend of most of the leading scientific and literary figures of his time, his collecting propensities being commemorated by Pope in his *Moral Epistles*: "And books for Mead and butterflies for Sloane". As one of the greatest collectors of his time and a primary benefactor of a great institution he would surely applaud the donation of this book from a great collector of our time to another great institution.

The gift of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane in 1994.

Case 1
MANUSCRIPTS AND EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

Babylonian Cuneiform Tablet. Ur, 1789 B.C.

This clay tablet is inscribed with thirty lines of cuneiform script. It records a deed of sale for two derelict houses, the property of Apil-ilim and Warad-Kubi, to a man named Sallurum, for eight and one-half shekels of silver. The two sellers also swear an oath by two gods and in the King's name that they will not make any attempts in the future to reclaim the property. The oath has been witnessed by seven men and is dated in the eighth month of the thirty-fourth year of Rim-Sin, King of Larsa.

Cuneiform tablets from the ancient world survive in large numbers because the clay was baked after being inscribed, and they are practically indestructable provided they do not get wet. The texts are usually legal documents, often recording commercial transactions.

Cuneiform tablets have been avidly collected by individuals and institutions over the past two centuries. This one is from the collection of Lord Amherst of Hackney (1835-1909), whose magnificent library included manuscripts, early printed books, and a notable series of papyri. Lord Amherst's tablets were partially published in 1908 by Bernard Quaritch, although the text of this one was not included. Amherst's library was dispersed by Sothebys in 1908 and 1909 but the documentary record of its formation, in the Amherst of Hackney papers, has been part of the Fisher Library collections for several years. Thus the provenance of this particular cuneiform tablet makes it an especially appropriate acquisition.

Acquired through the David and Hilary Nicholls Fund in 1994.

***Book of Hours (Dominican)*. Italy. after 1423.**

This Book of Hours was written on vellum, in a gothic hand, in the area of Naples and Taranto. There are ten small illuminated initials. An announcement, in a later hand, of the birth of Ferdinand II, King of Naples, on 26 June 1467, precedes the calendar, which includes the feasts of St. Barbara, the Apparition of St. Michael, and the Ten Thousand Martyrs, all admitted to the Dominican calendar in 1423.

During the fourteenth century the book of hours became the devotional book for the lay person to use at various set hours throughout the day. The contents vary, but the principal part was centred around the veneration of the Virgin Mary, and became known as the Little Office or Hours of the Virgin. Other texts often included are the

Seven Penitential Psalms, a litany of saints, the Office of the Dead, the Hours of the Cross, and various intercessory prayers to the Virgin and suffrages of the saints. A calendar to indicate the feast days of the saints and religious festivals always precedes the text.

The book is open to show the initial "D" at the Office for the Faithful Departed.

The gift of Prof. Stillman Drake in 1990.

St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. *De Civitate Dei*. Books 1-13. Germany? mid 15th cent.

This manuscript was written on paper, probably in Germany, in a cursive book hand. A decorated initial is found at the beginning of the Prologue and of each book. The leaves are pricked at the outer edges for the ruling of lines and there are some catchwords. The volume is open at the beginning of Book I.

De Civitate Dei was written between 413 and 426 by one of the four great Fathers of the Church. It begins as a defence of Christianity against charges that the sack of Rome in 410 was a consequence of the victory of Christianity over paganism. Without the protection of the pagan gods, it was argued, the way had been left open for the Goths to invade. During the thirteen years Saint Augustine spent on this work it became a justification of Christianity in answer to the pagan philosophy of the ancient world. The earthly city has been replaced by the heavenly city, the City of God.

This appears to be the only manuscript of this text in Canada. It is bound in leather over oak boards, blind stamped with a fleur de lys decoration, and has the book label of the comte Chandon de Briailles, probably Paul (1821-1895)

The gift of Prof. Stillman Drake in 1992.

Guillermus Parisiensis. *Postilla Super Epistolas et Evangelia*. [Augsburg: Günther Zainer, ca. 1472]

There is some confusion between the author and two others of the same name also living in Paris at the time. It is known, however, that he was a Dominican and professor of theology at the University of Paris.

Over one hundred editions of this work were printed during the fifteenth century, so it obviously filled a need, particularly in Germany, where forty-four editions appeared. Its popularity continued into the sixteenth century. It was first written in 1437 for clergy and others needing a commentary on the lectionary. Many printed editions, like this one, were undated. The first to be dated was printed by Johann Wiener, also at Augsburg, in 1475.

Günther Zainer used a beautiful gothic type reminiscent of manuscript. The book is open at the reading for the second Sunday in Advent, from Luke XXI, followed by two commentaries.

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1992.

Boethius (d. 524) *De Consolatione Philosophiae*. Dauentria: Iacobus de Breda, 19 March 1491.

Boethius wrote this "golden booke"* while in prison in Pavia for treason, under the Emperor Theodoric. He was executed there in 524. There have been numerous editions, translations, commentaries and imitations from the Middle Ages on. The work is alternately in verse and prose and is written from a philosophic standpoint, leading some to question whether or not Boethius was a Christian. He endeavours to make sense of the evil in the world. In the depths of self pity he is visited by a vision of Philosophy, once his nurse, who leads him, in five books, from questions concerning the vicissitudes of fortune, the nature of true happiness, why good and evil seem to be equally rewarded, God's foreknowledge and man's freewill, to a calm acceptance of his fate.

This edition includes the commentary of Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225?-1274). In the nineteenth century this copy was owned by Thomas Cushing Aylwin (1806-1871), lawyer, politician and judge, who was, at one time, member of Parliament for Quebec City.

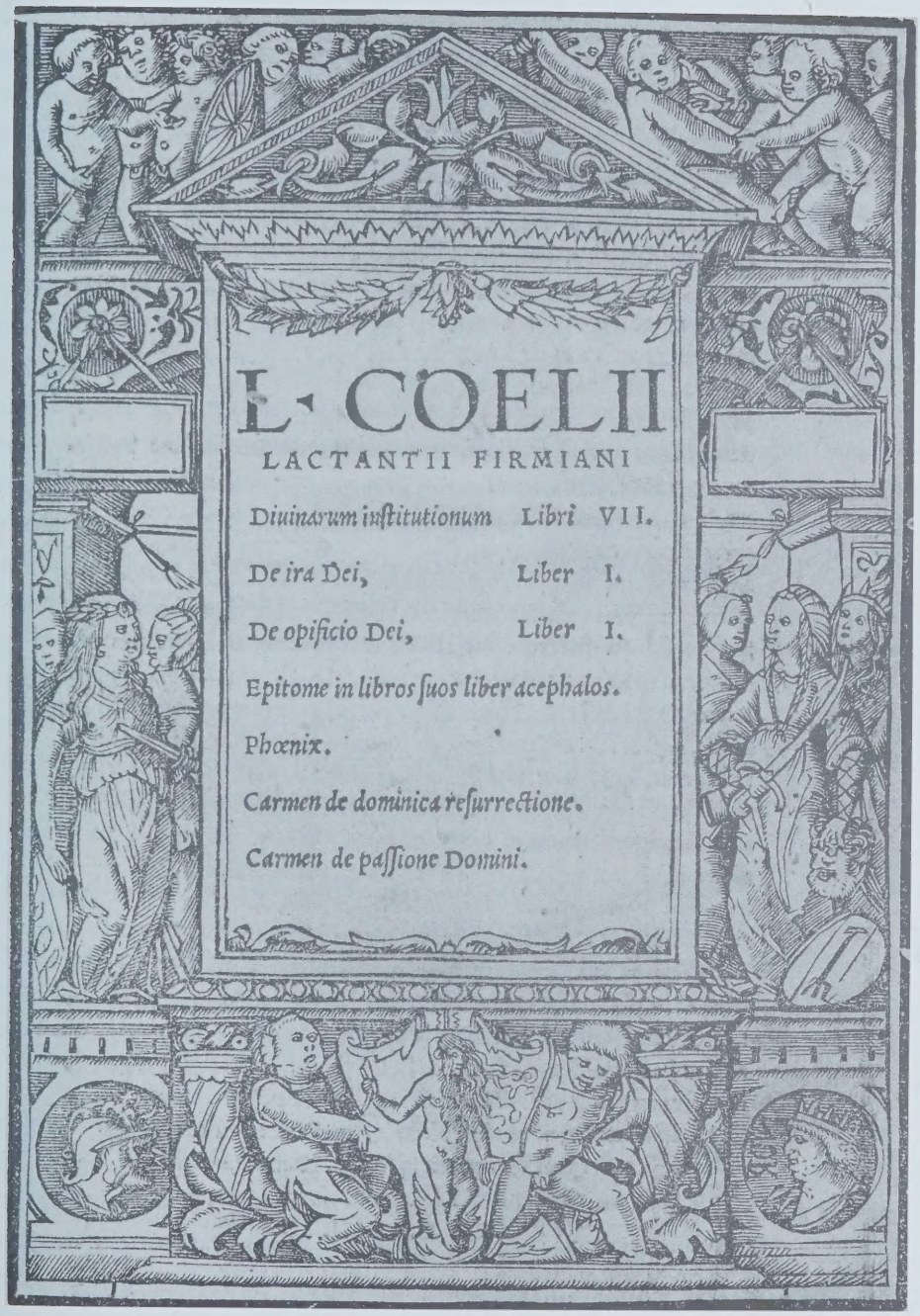
The gift of Louis Melzack in 1992.

The Eight Millionth and First Volume

Kölnische Chronik. *Die Cronica van der Hilliger Stat van Coellen*. Cologne: Johann Koelhoff, the Younger, 23 August 1499.

The Cologne Chronicle, the first history of that city, has been a controversial book since its publication. The author is unknown, although he was probably a Dominican and may have been named Hamelmann. The good burghers of Cologne objected to certain passages in the text and directed their ire at the printer, Koelhoff, who was forced to sell his house to cover the cost of printing. In response, however, he did make some textual changes, and several printing variants survive.

* The term used by I.T. in his preface to the English translation of Boethius's work issued under the title, *Five Bookes of Philosophical Comfort* (London, 1609).



Lactantius. *L. Coelii Lactantii Firmiani Diuinarum Institutionum Libri VII.* 1521. Gift of Ronald G. Peters.

The Chronicle's best known passage concerns the history of the beginning of printing in Europe. The chronicler interviewed Ulrich Zel, Cologne's first printer who had learned the art in Mainz in the 1460s, and was told by him that the first book had been printed in Mainz by Johann Gutenberg in 1450. Zel also mentioned the Donatus editions from the Netherlands as precursors, however, and this passage was later seized as evidence by those scholars who believed that Haarlem was the birthplace of printing.

The Chronicle is also famous for its woodcut illustrations. Ninety-two woodcuts (with some repetitions) are employed, the most evocative being the view of Cologne on folio XXX recto which emphasizes the city's position as a commercial centre, displaying a water-mill and barges on the river Rhine. In the background is the Cathedral, with what appears to be a crane on one tower. In fact, the Cologne Cathedral was begun in 1288 (on the site of an earlier church) and not finally completed until 1880, thus the woodcut shows it during one of its many periods of construction. It is said that the bones of Kaspar, Melchior and Balthazar, the Three Kings, are buried there. Cologne was founded in 50 A.D. by Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius, hence the reference to her in the caption to the woodcut, and the Latin form of its name, Colonia Agrippina.

This copy of the Cologne Chronicle formally belonged to the Rev. Walter Sneyd and to Dr. Charles L. Nichols. Sneyd (1809-1888), a collector and traveller, formed a considerable collection of books and manuscripts which was sold in 1903, but his papers remain at his house, Keele Hall, now part of the University of Keele. Dr. Nichols lived in Worcester, Mass., and most of his extensive collections were left to the American Antiquarian Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The gift of Prof. Ralph Stanton in 1994.

Lactantius (ca. 240-ca. 320). *L. Coelii Lactantii Firmiani Diuinarum Institutionum Libri VII. De Ira Dei Liber I. De Opificio Dei Liber I. Epitome in Libros Suos Liber Acephalos. Phoenix. Carmen de Dominica Resurrectione. Carmen de Passione Domini.* Basileae: Apud Andream Cratandrum, 1521.

Lactantius was a Christian writer known as the "Christian Cicero" from the beauty of his style. At one time he was tutor to Constantine the Great's eldest son, Crispus. His chief work, the first in this volume, is both an apologia for and introduction to Christianity. But Lactantius laid himself open to charges of heresy by quoting from pagan rather than Christian sources. The *Carmen de Dominica Resurrectione* was written by the Italian poet, Venantius Honorius Clementianus (ca. 540-ca. 600). The final work is anonymous and was written around 1500.

The title page border in this edition was designed by Hans Holbein (1497-1543).

The gift of Ronald G. Peters in 1993.

Constitutiones Legitime Seu Legatine Regionis Anglicane. **Cu[m] subtilissima interpretatione D[omi]ni Iohannis de Athon. [Parisiis]: Coimpressa ... arte Magistri Wulfgangi Hopilij, impe[n]sis eiusdem et p[ro]bissimi bibliopole Ioa[n]nis Co[n]flue[n]tini , 1504.**

This work contains the canons of the plenary councils of the British Isles held in 1237 and 1268, with the papal legates Otho and Othobon respectively presiding (known also as the Constitutions of Otho and Othobon). It is accompanied by John Acton's gloss surrounding the text, with added summaries, in red, by Josse Badius (Jodocus Badius Ascensius). These are followed by a collection of the provincial statutes of Canterbury. This copy has some annotations in manuscript and the contents have been added at the end in a seventeenth century hand.

John Acton's full and learned notes were considered invaluable for their interpretation of English canon law. He died in 1350. Josse Badius was an eminent printer in Paris and a noted scholar in his own right.

The gift of Ronald G. Peters in 1993.

Case 2
TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

Jean-Baptiste Du Tertre (1610-1687). ***Histoire Generale des Isles de S. Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique, et Autres Dans l'Amerique. Où l'on verra l'Establissement des Colonies Françoises, dans ces Isles; leurs Guerres Ciuiles & Estrangeres, & tout ce qui se passe dans les Voyages & Retours des Indes ... De plus, la Description de tous les Animaux de la Mer, de l'Air, & de la Terre; & vn Traité fort ample des Moeurs des Sauuages du Pays, de l'Estat de la Colonie Françoise, & des Esclaues, tant Mores, que Sauuages.*** **Paris: Chez Iacques Langlois, et Emmanuel Langlois, 1654.**

Jacques Du Tertre took the name Jean-Baptiste when he became a Dominican monk in 1635, after a career as a sailor in the Dutch navy. On three different occasions he was sent to the Antilles, spending two years in Guadeloupe from 1640 to 1642, and then in Martinique in 1646 and again from 1656 to 1657. During these visits he studied all aspects of life on the islands so that his *Histoire Generale* is a genuinely authentic and exact account, one of the first histories of the West Indies, and a key source for the history of the French in that part of the world.

The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and other prayers, are printed in the "Avis au lecteur" in Carib and French, the Carib text being provided by Raymond Breton (1609-1679), a fellow missionary. This edition was printed in haste when the author learned that another person was going to issue it under his own name. It was reissued in much expanded form in two volumes in 1666 and 1671 with the title, *Histoire Generale des Antilles Habitées par les François.*

The gift of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane in 1993.

Louis Hennepin (17th cent.). ***A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, Extending Above Four Thousand Miles, Between New France and New Mexico.*** **London: Printed for M. Bentley, J. Tonson, H. Bonwick, T. Goodwin, and S. Manship, 1698.**

This first English edition of the translation of Hennepin's *Nouvelle Decouverte* ... (Utrecht, 1697) and his *Nouveau Voyage d'un Pais plus Grand* ... (Utrecht, 1698), was actually printed in two editions in 1698; this is the "Bon" edition after the ending of the first line of the imprint statement. It is believed to be the first of the two editions.

Father Louis Hennepin was a Recollet who came to Canada as a missionary in 1675 with La Salle. He accompanied the explorer through the Great Lakes and travelled to the Illinois territory in 1679-1680 where he was captured by the Sioux and rescued after a few months by Daniel Dulhut. He returned to France in 1681 and published a "fairly authentic" account of his travels in *Description de la Louisiane* (Paris, 1683). The *Nouvelle Decouverte* contains some of the material already published in that work and also an account of an alleged trip, taking thirty days, down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and back. Much of the text is plagiarized from Father Le Clercq's *Premier Établissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France* or from Father Zénobe Membré's manuscript, published in Le Clercq's work.

On December 8th, 1678 Hennepin visited Niagara Falls:

> *This wonderful Downfal, is compounded of two great Cross-streams of Water, and two Falls, with an Isle sloping along the middle of it. The Waters which fall from the horrible Precipice, do foam and boyl after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous Noise; more terrible than that of Thunder; for when the Wind blows out of the South, their dismal roaring may be heard more than Fifteen Leagues off.*

He was the first to write of the Falls at length and his book contains the first illustration of Niagara Falls. According to C.M. Dow, in his *Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls*,

> *This first picture of Niagara Falls set the type which was followed by engravers and artists for upwards of one hundred*

Louis Hennepin. *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, Extending Above Four Thousand Miles, Between New France and New Mexico*. 1698. Gift of the estate of J. Stuart Fleming.

fifty years. It is so drawn that there appears to be a third fall, and Goat Island shows as a pile of rock. The island and shores are covered with unnatural fir trees, and in the foreground are Indians pointing out the wonders of the Falls to Europeans who appear overcome with astonishment and wonder at the stupendous grandeur of the Falls. This picture does not appear in the Paris edition of 1683, but persisted with variations through several generations as the European idea of the Falls.

Although Hennepin has been severely and justly criticized for plagiarism his works were, according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, "invaluable contributions to the sources of American history; they deserve study, and to this day furnish rare entertainment. We can pardon much to our erratic friar, when he leaves us such monuments as these."

The gift of the estate of J. Stuart Fleming in 1990.

George Vancouver (1757-1798). Atlas to accompany *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World ... Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795.* London: J. Edwards and G. Robinson, 1798.

This atlas was issued to accompany the original three-volume account of the voyages, the preparation of which occupied the three remaining years between Vancouver's return and his death on 12 May 1798. While the text was published posthumously, probably in September of 1798, with the assistance of Vancouver's brother John, and Captain Peter Puget, the maps of the atlas volume bear the imprint "London: Published May 1st 1798, by J. Edwards Pall Mall & G. Robinson Paternoster Row". The atlas consists of ten charts and six coastal profiles, designed to be both a description of the exploration, and a navigational aid. The seven charts of the northwest coast were "prepared under [Vancouver's] immediate inspection" by Lieut. Joseph Baker. Baker, who had previously sailed with Vancouver in the Caribbean and was chosen by him for this expedition, was the man primarily responsible for drawing up the charts, both during the voyage and after his return home, when he completed the task of preparing them for the engravers.

Vancouver, a veteran of Cook's second and third voyages, was made commander of an expedition whose mission was both diplomatic and geographic. He was to determine Britain's rights under the Nootka Convention, and to reclaim territory seized by the Spanish, and he was also instructed to examine the northwest coast of America from latitude 30 to latitude 60, in order to find the long-sought navigable passage connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The two ships of the expedition reached the northwest coast in April 1792 and spent three summers surveying the coastline from Baja California to Cook Inlet, Alaska, as well as circumnavigating Vancouver Island.

The method of collecting the data, which was then recorded on the charts as the voyage progressed, was painstaking and tedious. It soon became clear that the "Chatham" was not suitable for the close inshore work required to chart the convoluted inlets and islands of the coast, and smaller boats were used to take sightings and soundings, and make rough sketches of the shoreline. It was particularly difficult to fix longitudes with any accuracy, despite the use of the best chronometers then available, and the multiple sets of lunar observations taken by Vancouver and his officers. It was Baker's chief responsibility to amalgamate the data and rough sketches, and prepare a master copy of the chart. The data collected during these voyages did, in fact, result in the most precise maps produced up to that time, and completed the outline of the Pacific. Other mapmakers soon made use of this new information; the Arrowsmith map dated 1796 (but probably published in 1798) already incorporates the new geographical knowledge brought back by Vancouver.

The atlas is open at one of the seven sectional maps showing the northwest coast of America. This map, which is numbered "5" in the top right-hand corner, shows the coast in the area adjacent to and just north of Vancouver Island, covering approximately latitudes 45 to 52, with insets of the entrance to the Columbia River, Gray's Harbour, and Port Discovery. It traces Vancouver's route northward starting in April 1792 as the ships entered the "supposed Strait of Joan de Fuca", and then proceeded to sail up the "Gulph of Georgia", while tracing the continental shoreline as far north as Burke Channel, and returning to Nootka Sound in October 1792. Vancouver Island is designated "Quadra and Vancouver's Island", in honour of the senior Spanish representative appointed to settle the terms of the Nootka Sound Convention, Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. Mount Baker, named after the Lieutenant who prepared the maps, is also shown. These charts, prepared under Vancouver's own supervision, were issued only once, to accompany the three-volume quarto edition; the copper plates were subsequently stolen from the publisher, and therefore only revised and reduced versions of the maps appear in the six-volume 1801 and subsequent English editions.

The gift of Hartwell Bowsfield in 1990.

Sir John Franklin (1786-1847). *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1819-1820-1821-1822.* London: J. Murray, 1824. Vol. 1.

A presentation copy from Sir John Richardson, who served as surgeon and naturalist on the expedition, to his sister.

This is the second edition of the account of the first expedition commanded by Franklin in Canada's north. In 1818 the Royal Navy had proposed a revival of the search

for the North-West Passage. Two expeditions set out in 1819; one commanded by William Parry, the other under the leadership of John Franklin. The aim of Franklin's overland expedition was to explore and chart the north coast of the continent east from the mouth of the Coppermine River. Included in Franklin's party were midshipmen George Back and Robert Hood, both of whom were artists, Dr. John Richardson, and seaman John Hepburn. The expedition went by river from York Factory on Hudson Bay to Cumberland House in Saskatchewan. From there the party snowshoed to Fort Chipewyan in Alberta, then travelled down the Slave and Yellowknife Rivers reaching the Arctic Ocean on July 21, 1821. From there it proceeded east along the Arctic coast to Hood River, then across the Barren Lands back to York Factory. The return journey, by foot back to Fort Enterprise on the Yellowknife River, was a terrible ordeal, and often the explorers had only lichen to eat. Nine expedition members died. The team spent one more winter in the north and returned to England in the autumn of 1822.

Volume 2 includes narratives by John Richardson and George Back of the last stages of the journey across the Barren Lands. It is generally agreed that the expedition was for the most part a failure; little geographical knowledge was gained to offset the suffering and the loss of life of expedition members.

The gift of Prof. David Hoeniger in 1992.

Case 3
ART OF THE BOOK

The Birdsall Bookbinding Collection

Binding samples and designs.

The Birdsall bookbinding business in Northampton was founded in 1792 when William Birdsall purchased the thriving firm already established by John Lacy and Son. By 1870, under succeeding members of the Birdsall family, the business had grown so much that a three-storey factory was built to handle the volume of work. In 1915 the firm became a private limited company, trading as Birdsall & Son. From its inception the firm not only produced standard bindings for the general public but also many relieures-de-luxe. It also specialized in restoration work. The firm ceased trading in 1961, and its last head, Anthony Birdsall, died in 1973. In 1968 its collection of finishing tools was acquired by

the Library. Since then a number of books bound by the firm have been added to the collection, and now a bequest from Isobel Waugh has allowed the acquisition of many samples, including, for example, mockups of spines and covers, drawings, and impressions from brass blocks.

Acquired through funds from the Isobel Waugh Bequest in 1991. Isobel Louise Waugh died in 1990. She was the youngest of the three daughters of John D. Waugh, who was Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools for the Province of Ontario from 1914 till his death in 1924. He was also the first recipient of the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy (D.Paed.) from the University of Toronto, in 1898. Isobel Waugh's bequest to the Fisher Library, part of which was used for the acquisition of the Birdsall additions, was in memory of her father.

Robert Gibbings's original woodblocks, cut for Viscount Grey of Fallodon's *The Charm of Birds*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1927.

In 1927 Robert Gibbings, the artist and illustrator who later became a best-selling author, owned the Golden Cockerel Press and provided wood engravings for many of its limited edition publications. *The Charm of Birds* was among his earliest commercial commissions and proved a great success, selling about eighty thousand copies through fifteen printings. The twenty woodblocks themselves were only used for proofs, stereos being made for use in the long press runs. That the blocks survive at all is a minor miracle.

The text of *The Charm of Birds* is primarily about bird song and the birds which inhabit Fallodon, in Northumberland, through the seasons of the year. It is a contemplative and ruminative discourse by a well informed amateur and obviously held great appeal for Gibbings. Although he appreciated the decorative qualities of birds and understood the suitability of wood engravings for depicting them, Gibbings could not always rise to the occasion of the text. For August and September (displayed) the illustration shows two cows and three haystacks with only tiny lapwings in the distance. The cuckoo, however, from chapter XI (displayed) is splendidly inquisitive and the pochards from chapter XIV (displayed) are as serenely depicted as they are described.

This acquisition enhances the Fisher Library's extensive collections of modern British book illustration and will allow students and scholars to better appreciate the process of wood engraved illustration.

Acquired through the David and Hilary Nicholls Fund in 1994.

Robert Gibbings's original woodblock for the pochards from chapter XIV, cut for Viscount Grey of Fallodon's *The Charm of Birds*. 1927. Acquired through the David and Hilary Nicholls Fund.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834). *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.* Bristol: Douglas Cleverdon, 1929.

This edition of Coleridge's best known poem is enhanced with ten copper-plate engravings by David Jones, the Anglo-Welsh artist and author, and is his major series of illustrations for a book. This copy is one of ten, bound in full vellum and signed by Jones. It also contains a set of original proofs, with proofs of five discarded engravings, a set of final proofs, and an original drawing. The drawing in this copy illustrates the pivotal scene in the poem.

> *"God save thee, ancient Mariner!*
> *From the fiends, that plague thee thus!-*
> *Why look'st thou so?" - "With my cross-bow*
> *I shot the ALBATROSS!"*

David Jones had learned wood engraving from Eric Gill and had only begun to experiment with engraving on copper in 1925. By 1930 the deterioration of his eyesight had forced him to give up the medium. For the *Ancient Mariner* he made upwards of two hundred pencil drawings, all of which were destroyed except for the ten which accompanied the special copies. His engraving technique relied on simple, clean lines, reinforced by cross-hatching and unified by the greenish background of the plate.

Jones told Prof. William Blissett (published in *The Long Conversation*, Oxford, 1981) that while he felt no special affinity for romantic poetry, Coleridge, and particularly the *Ancient Mariner*, was an exception. Douglas Cleverdon, his friend and publisher, stated that this poem was for him a parallel of the argosy or voyage of the Redeemer and his careful use of symbolic imagery reveals his deep understanding of Coleridge's imagination.

The gift of Prof. William Blissett in 1990.

Arnold Bennett (1867-1931). *Elsie and the Child.* Drawings by E. McKnight Kauffer. London: Cassell; Printed at the Curwen Press, 1929.

Edward McKnight Kauffer was born in Montana in 1890. He moved to London in 1914 where he concentrated on commercial work, designing several series of posters for London Transport, the Shell Petroleum Company and other organizations. It was also in England that he produced the great majority of his finest book illustrations.

The Curwen Press was one of a small number of printing firms which produced these posters, and that Press also printed a number of the important books which Kauffer later illustrated by *pochoir*. The *pochoir* process, a method of hand-colouring illustrations by means of stencils, was very popular in Paris in the 1920s, and Harold Curwen,

impressed by the work done in France, sucessfully transplanted it to the Curwen Press in 1925. He found methods of mixing the colours in a consistent way, so that they matched the artist's original illustration. He organized the stencil cutting, and trained a team of stencillers to do the colouring. One of Curwen's innovations in this process was the use of celluloid for the stencil which allowed the stenciller to see the key design beneath while the colour was being brushed through the open areas. Harold Curwen, determined to ensure that the illustrations retained as much of the quality of the original art work as possible, insisted that the stencillers use the same brushes as those used by the artist.

Kauffer used watercolour or gouache for his illustrations, working in "body" colour with broken patches of paint. The basic drawing normally served as the key, but for his illustrations to *Robinson Crusoe*, also published in 1929, the black key is used as an extra colour. In *Elsie and the Child*, Kauffer dispensed with the key entirely, confident that the stencillers could now key all the stencils to one corner of the blank sheet of paper. The illustrations, produced in gouache for this book, still impress the reader with the dense but brilliant colour, even sixty-five years after they were completed.

Elsie and the Child is but one example of the excellent books produced by the Curwen Press, and this is, to a large extent, due to the influence of Oliver Simon. Simon had joined the Curwen Press in 1920, and taken responsibility for overseeing its book production side. He was described by Holbrook Jackson as "a printing artist of taste and originality", and it was his design instincts, and the collaboration of artist and printer, which ensured that the books printed for Cassell and other publishers, mainly at the Curwen Press, in the 1920s and 1930s were triumphantly successful.

The gift of Alan Horne in 1990.

Cooper & Beatty Collection

Examples of printing by the firm of Cooper & Beatty.

Cooper & Beatty, one of Canada's pre-eminent advertising art and design firms, was founded in 1921 by E.T. Cooper and L.W. Beatty as a typographic service. In the 1930s the firm began to specialize in designing type for advertising agencies. Both founders retired in the 1950s and W.E. Trevett, an award-winning typographic designer, became president. Employing such well-known designers as Carl Dair, who designed the typeface "Cartier" to commemorate Canada's centennial in 1967, Allan Fleming, vice president and creative director from 1954 to 1963, Jim Donoahue, and Ken Rodmell, the firm quickly became recognized as paramount in its field and was responsible for designing much of Canada's consumer art.

In 1992 the firm, unable to compete with the desk-top publishing business, was closed down, and its archive of books and files was donated to the Library by its parent firm, Jannock Enterprises. The donation included not only the records of Cooper & Beatty, but also those of its sister companies, Headliners of Canada, Linotype Composing Company, London Typesetting Company and Swift-O-Type. The collection is an important resource for those studying Canadian graphic design and printing history.

Case 4
MEDICINE AND SCIENCE

Roger Bacon (1214?-1294). ***The Cure of Old Age, and Preservation of Youth. Shewing How to Cure and Keep Off the Accidents of Old Age; and How to Preserve the Youth, Strength and Beauty of Body, and the Senses and All the Faculties of Both Body and Mind.*** **By that great mathematician and physician Roger Bacon, a Franciscan frier. Translated out of Latin, with annotations, and an account of his life and writings, by Richard Browne. London: Printed for Tho. Flesher, and Edward Evets, 1683.**

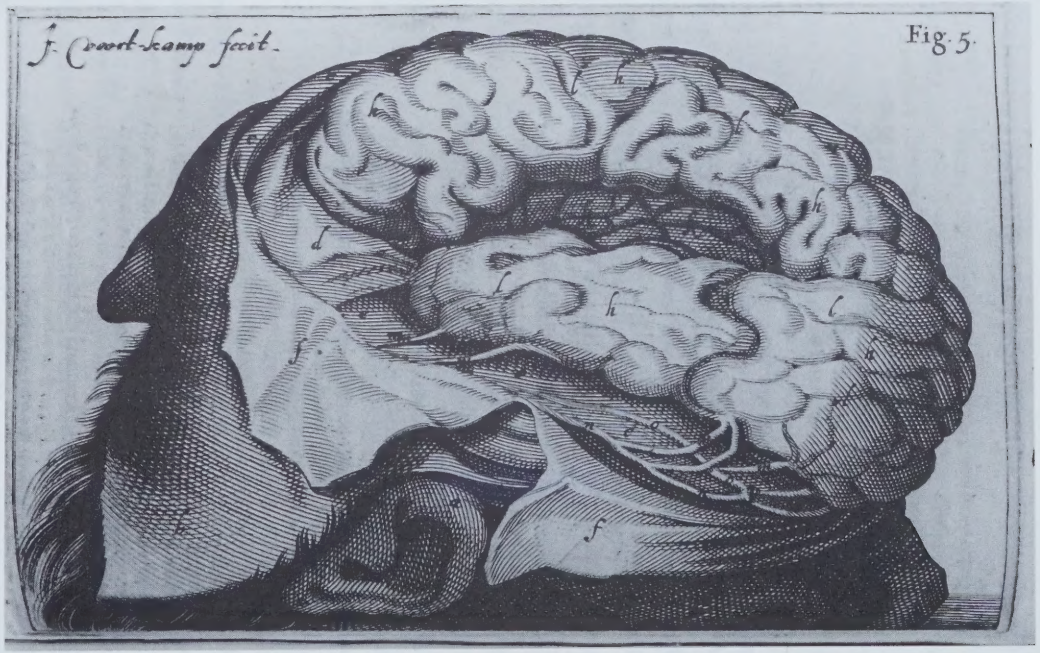
This is a translation of Roger Bacon's *De Retardandis Senectutis Accidentibus.* Bacon, known as "doctor mirabilis" by the Scholastics, was master of several languages and eminent among the natural philosophers. He became a Franciscan at some point but spent much of his life in prison, forbidden to read or write. In spite of this, he was able to produce many scientific and philosophical works and make scientific discoveries, chief among them, the magnifying power of the convex lens, which led to the invention of the telescope.

In his life of the author, the physician Richard Browne (fl. 1674-1694), calls this work the "choicest and most useful of all his pieces". Also included in this volume is Browne's translation of Duarte Madeira Arraes's *Arbor Vitae, or, A Physical Account of the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden*, "a piece useful for divines as well as physicians".

This copy has the bookplate of Syston Park, indicating that it was once in the library of the great collector Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773-1831).

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1992.

Caspar Bartholin (1585-1629). ***Casp. Bartholini ... Institutiones Anatomicae.*** **Novis recentiorum opinionibus & observationibus, quarum innumere hactenus editae non sunt, figurisque. Secundo auctae ab auctoris filio Thoma Bartholino movendo. Lug. Batavorum: Apud Franciscum Hackium, 1645.**



Caspar Bartholin. *Casp. Bartholini ... Institutiones Anatomicae.* 1645. Gift of David Hoeniger.

Caspar Bartholin was the first in a line of remarkable physicians who dominated Danish medicine and other branches of the natural sciences in the seventeenth century. The most distinguished member of the family was Caspar's son, Thomas (1618-1680), whose many contributions to medicine include his demonstration of the human lymphatic system in 1652. Thomas Bartholin's son, Caspar (1655-1738), is remembered for the sublingual salivary gland and duct that bear his name.

Caspar the elder's fame rests not so much on his originality, as on his learning and reputation as a teacher at the University of Copenhagen. His anatomical manual, first published in 1611 with the title *Anatomicae Institutiones Corporis Humani*, enjoyed great success, and was reissued several times during his lifetime. A well organized work, it consists of four main sections, on the abdomen, thorax, head, and extremities, and a number of smaller "libelli" treating the blood vessels, nerves, and skeleton. The work has the distinction of being the first medical manual to describe the olefactory nerves, discovered by Casserio, as the first pair of cerebral nerves.

After the author's death, Thomas Bartholin, with the help of Frans de Le Boë (Franciscus Sylvius), published a revised and illustrated edition of his father's work in 1641 at Leiden, under the title, *Institutiones Anatomicae*. Appended to the revised edition were two letters by Johannes Walaeus to Thomas Bartholin on the circulation of the blood, taking into account the discoveries of Harvey. This is the second revised edition, issued in 1645 under the editorship of Thomas Bartholin, assisted by Johann Vesling.

The gift of David Hoeniger in 1992.

Henrik Smith (ca. 1495-1563). ***Henrick Smids Tredie Urtegaard, ordelige oc flitelige tilhobe samlet aff de beste och lerdiste Laegers bøger, indeholdendis nogre skøne oc vdualde Laegedoms støcker som gaffnlige ere for atskillige Siugdomme som Menniskenne vederfaris och hende kunde offuer det gandske Legomme fra hoffuedet och til føderne.*** **København: Hans Vingaard, 1557.**

Henrik Smith, a native of Malmö, attended the Universities of Rostock, Leipzig, and Wittenberg, but was not formally trained in medicine. Nevertheless, his writings on medicine, largely translated, compiled, and abridged from a variety of sources, were enormously successful and influential in Scandinavia.

The volume is bound with four other works by Smith, also issued by Hans Vingaard in 1557. The first of these, based principally on Eucharius Rösslin's *Der Schwangern Frawen Hebammen Rosegarten* (S.l., 1513), is the first medical book in Scandinavia to treat of the diseases of women, obstetrics, and the care of newborn infants.

The second work is in two parts, the first being an attack on the barber-surgeons, whom Smith regarded as quacks, proficient only in eating, drinking, and playing cards. The second part consists of a list of two hundred and thirty drugs available from Danish apothecaries.

The title page to the third work, a treatise on the plague, states that an earlier edition was issued during the great plague epidemic at Malmö in 1535, though no copy is known to have survived.

The final work is a translation of the sections of Lorenz Fries's *Spiegel der Arzney* (various editions, Strassburg between 1507 and 1546) pertaining to urology and uroscopy.

Acquired through funds from the Hannah Institute in 1990.

Giuseppe Moletti (1531-1588). *L'Efemeridi ... per Anni XVIII. Lequali Cominciano dall'Anno Corrente di Cristo Saluatore, 1563. & si Terminano alla Fine dell'Anno 1580. Con Ogni Diligenza, al Meridiano della Magnifica & Felice Città di Vinegia Calculate.* **In Venetia: Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisio, 1563.**

Giuseppe Moletti was Galileo's immediate predecessor in the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Padua. Moletti had become acquainted with Galileo when the young scientist had submitted for comment some theorems on the centre of gravity. Moletti evidently thought highly of Galileo, as he recommended him (unsuccessfully) for the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Bologna.

Moletti was the author mainly of geographical and astronomical works, some of which went through several editions during his lifetime. He was consulted by Pope Gregory XIII on calendar reform, and his recommendations, published in *Tabulæ Gregorianæ* and *De corrigendo calendario* in 1580, resulted in the inauguration of the Gregorian calendar in 1582.

L'Efemeridi is an astronomical almanac predicting various solar, lunar and planetary eclipses, as well as other astronomical phenomena between 1563 and 1580, and the likely effects of these celestial events on human affairs.

The gift of Prof. Stillman Drake in 1991.

Gervase Markham (1568?-1637). *Markham's Farewel to Husbandry, or, The Enriching of All Sorts of Barren and Sterile Grounds in Our Nation, to be as Fruitful in All Manner of Grain, Pulse, and Grass, as the Best Grounds Whatsoever ... Now Newly the Ninth Time Revis'd, Corrected and Amended, Together With Many New Additions, and Cheap Experiments: For the Bettering of Arable Pasture, and Woody Grounds ...* **London: Printed by E.O. for George Sawbridge, 1668.**

Gervase Markham is now best known for his agricultural works but he wrote on many subjects and was extremely popular in the seventeenth century when his books were literally read to pieces. He mastered several languages and had a wide knowledge of both classical and medieval literature. He was particularly interested in horses and horsemanship and wrote a number of books on their care and the treatment of their diseases, works which remained in use up to the nineteenth century.

The *Farewel to Husbandry* was first published in 1620 by Roger Jackson. All succeeding editions appeared as part of *A Way to Get Wealth*, a collective title containing several of Markham's works, first printed in this form in 1623. "Book II" appears as part of the running title. He spoke from practical experience and observation and wrote clearly and simply. His claim that barren ground could be converted into rich agricultural land by the judicious addition of sand to clay soil and of marl to sandy soil, among other recommendations, was not taken seriously until long after his death.

The gift of Prof. Andrew Watson in 1992.

Ralph Austen (d. 1676). ***A Treatise of Fruit-Trees, Shewing the Manner of Planting, Grafting, Pruning and Ordering of Them in All Respects, According to Rules of Experience. Gathered in the Space of Thirty Seven Years. Whereunto is Annexed, Observations upon Sr. Fran. Bacons Natural History as it Concerns Fruit-Trees, Fruits, and Flowers. Also, Directions for Planting of Wood for Building, Fuel, and Other Uses*** **... The Third Impression, Revised, with Additions. Oxford: Printed by William Hall, for Amos Curteyne, 1665.**

Ralph Austen, "practiser in the art of planting", devoted his life to gardening and the cultivation of fruit trees so that his writings were based on practical experience. This work first appeared in 1653. It includes a chapter called "Errors discovered", listed by Austen under the headings, "Instructions hurtful and dangerous", "Instructions for effecting of some things impossible to be done by the means prescribed: and others impossible to be effected by any means", and "Assigning wrong causes to effects". He also advocates, in his dedication to the Honourable Robert Boyle, that horticultural books "be of small bulk and price" so that "mean husbandmen" can afford them, be written in English, and be "experimental, according to what is tried and practised from year to year".

The gift of Prof. Andrew Watson in 1992.

Francis Willughby (1635-1672). ***The Ornithology of Francis Willughby ... in Three Books. Wherein All the Birds Hitherto Known, Being reduced into a Method sutable to their***

Natures, are accurately described. The Descriptions illustrated by most Elegant Figures, nearly resembling the live Birds, Engraven in LXXVIII Copper Plates. Translated into English, and enlarged with many Additions throughout the whole Work. To which are added, Three Considerable Discourses, I. Of the Art of Fowling ... II. Of the Ordering of Singing Birds. III. Of Falconry. **By John Ray. London: Printed by A.C. for John Martyn, 1678.**

A landmark in the history of ornithology, this work laid the foundation for the scientific study of birds. Unlike previous ornithological works, it was based on first-hand observation of living birds as well as on the examination and measurement of specimens. It was also the first ornithological work to use a scientific classification scheme. The author discarded the Aristotelian principles of classification by function, which had been used in previous ornithologies, and developed a system based on the physical characteristics of beak form, foot structure, and body size, anticipating the "natural system" drawn up sixty years later by Linnaeus.

Francis Willughby, one of the original members of the Royal Society, was a dedicated scholar and scientist who devoted his life to the study of natural history, specializing in birds, fish, and insects. With his friend and colleague, the celebrated scientist, John Ray (1627-1705), Willughby made several tours in Britain and Europe, studying the natural history of each region and collecting specimens. After Willughby's untimely death at the age of thirty-seven, Ray decided to edit and publish his friend's large collection of ornithological notes and observations. How much of the finished work was Willughby's and how much Ray's is still debated. Although Ray modestly attributes the finished book solely to Willughby, he was obviously responsible for organizing Willughby's mass of notes into a systematic study and most commentators agree that it was Ray who developed the classification scheme.

The book was originally published in Latin in 1676. Two years later Ray brought out a revised and enlarged edition in English with three additional sections written by himself. The work was lavishly illustrated with full page engravings showing the male of each species described. Most of the plates were engraved from original drawings, which had been collected by Willughby from a variety of sources. Ray acknowledged that he had also received drawings and assistance from the learned physician and author, Sir Thomas Browne.

The gift of Cuthbert King Mathews in 1990.

John Hadley (1682-1744). ***A Description of a New Instrument, Invented by John Hadley, Esq; for Taking the Latitude or Other Altitudes at Sea. With Directions for its Use.*** **London: Printed by T. Wood, and sold by A. Nutt, 1738.**

Book of Hours (Dominican). after 1423. Gift of Prof. Stillman Drake.

¶ Qz seruetur antiquus numerus religiosozum.

¶ Summarīū.

¶ In ātiqs monasterijs et ecclijs cathedzalib⁹ seruet antiquus deo ibidem deseruire solitozum numerus.

suspensionem ab officio: et tunc intelligam de suspensione a diuinis officijs. supza. e. consti. dmus dei. §. quod si rectoz. et. c. gratia. i fi. ar. pzo distin. in eo qō dixi post Inno. ī. e. consti. ecclesiarum. §. sequestratiōes. v. permittūt. ef.

a ¶ Eterū. hec ztti tutio cōtinuat ad id qō le. ī. c. pzi. §. ex quo fit b ¶ Juxta sapiēte doctrinā pucbioz. xiiij c. vbi scribitur hec auctozitas sequēs. nā in lata gente gloria pncipis. i. q. iiij dō pplm.

c ¶ Auaricia. dixi. ī. e. cōsti. otho. auditu in fi. j. respon.

d ¶ Desidia. i. negligētia de q̄ dixi. ī. e. ztti. in phe. §. sane. pze fi. vel. i. accidia q̄ frequentius iter viros ecclesiasticos et religiosos regnare solet. Est autez accidia q̄daz tristicia aggrauās aiam hoīs vt ei nil agere liceat ex quoddā tedio operandi. q̄ peccatum mortale dz q̄n̄ posit sensualitatē pfecte attigit ad cōsensum rōnis. nam tristitia talis boni opis est hmōi pctm. qz ztriatak charitati. charitatis enī effect⁹ est gaudiū de xto ex bono opz: cui quoz ztrariat tristitia mētis de bono diuino: cum qs necesse hz intendere. vñ si aliqs cōtristet de hoc q̄ alius cogit eū iplere opa vtutis q̄ facere nō arctat ex pcepto nō est pctm accidie: sz q̄n̄ ztristat de hijs q̄ vt pdixi sunt necessaria vt tpa ieiunanda ex precepto ppter dñm. vt no. Sup. xxv. di. circa pncipiū vltime colūne.

Accidia quid est.

e ¶ Ut regis regum. ſ. summi et celestis.

f ¶ Attenuet colētiū paucitas. ad hoc facit de ztse. di. i. basa. §. deinde. sed ztra ef de reli. do. c. fi. vbi videt phibere religionē augmētari. sz ibi hoc fit i honoꝛem ecclesie vt vitetur cōfusio. vt ibi.

g ¶ Idcoz. ij. pars.

h ¶ In hijs precipue ef. qz in hijs iminet magis periculū. vt extra de elec. ne pzo defectu.

i ¶ Seruetur antiquus numerus. de hoc le. ī no. c. ex parte. §. vbi etiā remittit ad. c. e. ti. cum accessissent. et facit qō dixi. ī. §. respon. in glo. fi.

k D Eplatis. cōtinuat hoc ad illud qō le. ī. e. cōsti. volētes. §. ex quo. cū ibi dicat q̄ sustētatio non debet diminui. hoc ei debet sciri ex tōmoꝛum reddītione.

l ¶ Abbates pzios nō habētes. de hoc dixi ī. e. ztti. statuimus. in pzin.

m ¶ Saltez semel in anno. ſ. quolibet in hoc qō le. ef no. ef de reli. do. qz ztur git. §. illi etiaz. in cle. ibi videre poteꝛ plura ne cessaria p Jo. ā. Et no. p hūc textū nō repzobari frequētioꝛem redditionē rōmoꝛū si necessitas vel vtilitas mōasterij hoc exposcat. p hoc qō hic dicit saltē. i. ad mīn⁹ ī. e. statuimus.

n ¶ Vel aliquibus. ſ. dice ef nomine oim de capitulo vt sequ.

o ¶ Vel pzudētioꝛib⁹. dic hic distinctiua pro copulatiua ponitur.

Distinctiua pro copulatiua ponitur.

Eplatis autem et administrationib⁹ atqz officialibus statuimus vt abbates et pzioꝛes ppzios abbates [i] non habentes saltem [m] semel in anno pzesente toto conuentu vel [n] aliquibus de seniozibus vel [o] pzudentioꝛibus ad hoc a capitulo deputatis reddāt [p] rationem administrationis qua in suis monasterijs vel membris ab eis dependentibus exercuerint. et de bonis ipsius monasterij. et de his que ad illud pertinent. et de his que ab eis alienata fuerint. et de his que ab eis vel predecessoribus suis ultra necessitatem ipsius monasterij vel membroꝛum ex bonis eiusdem monasterij vel membroꝛum data fuerint. et de his que ab eis vel predecessoribus suis ultra necessitatem ipsius monasterij vel membroꝛum ex bonis eiusdem monasterij vel membroꝛum data fuerint. et de his que ab eis vel predecessoribus suis ultra necessitatem ipsius monasterij vel membroꝛum ex bonis eiusdem monasterij vel membroꝛum data fuerint.

¶ De ratiōe administrationis reddenda.

¶ Summarīū.

¶ Pzelati superioꝛes nō habentes reddāt quotannis saltē semel rationē administrationis sue cozā cōuētu aut deputatis ab eo aliter ab administratione suspendantur.

Deū [a] cū iuxta [b] sapiētie doctrinā i multitudine populi sit dignitas regis: z in paucitate plebis ignominia pzincipis: nulla debet auaricia [c] nulla debet desidia [d] vl cō tēptus arripere vt [e] regis regū cultū attenuet [f] colentium paucitas: et contra multitudinis nequicie hostez minuantur exercitus bellatoꝛum. ¶ Idcoz [g] statuimus et districte pzecipimus vt ī singulis monasterijs et ī his [h] pzecipue que sunt ecclesie cathedzales seruetur [i] antiquus numerus monachoꝛum.

p ¶ Reddāt. saltem si fuerint exacti ex requisiti ex parte capituli. vt no. Jo. an. ef de reli. do. qz. §. illi etiam in glo. pzo hac. in cle. et dic reddant. ſ. cum effectu ita q̄ si quid superfuit reseruetur in necessitates monasteriū pzouide conuertendum. ff. de condi. et demon. l. cum seruus. §. i.

Mans frail mortality & setting sun
Doth plainly show likewise & sands of run
Declare how sht a time man has on earth
Turn down you'l see & near approach of death

Robert Dodsley. Illustrated manuscript on Biblical subjects. early 18th cent. Gift of Arthur Armstrong from the estate of J. Hopkirk.

Estampas de la Revolución Española 19 julio de 1936. [1938?] Bequest of Robert S. Kenny.

In May 1731 John Hadley announced to fellow members of the Royal Society the invention of an instrument that could accurately determine longitude at sea. Until then the problem of measuring longitude by dead reckoning from a moving vessel often led to errors of hundreds of miles. The basic principle of Hadley's reflecting octant involved the measurement of angular distances between two heavenly bodies. The octant consisted of a telescope mounted on one of the radii of the sector, and a movable mirror (index glass), positioned at the centre of a graduated arc, which was one eighth of a circle (hence "octant"). The index mirror reflected images on to a second mirror (horizon glass), fixed to one edge of the frame, and silvered over one half of its surface, the remaining half being clear. The horizon glass was brought into line with the telescope, so that the horizon could be sighted directly through the clear half of the mirror. The index mirror was then turned until the star being observed appeared simultaneously in the silvered part of the horizon glass. From the angle through which the index mirror had to be turned, the altitude of the star could be determined.

Hadley's invention was tested and approved by the British Admiralty, and was adopted for immediate service. In 1747 Captain John Campbell proposed increasing the graduated arc of Hadley's instrument to 60°, or one sixth of a circle, thus giving rise to the sextant which has remained in use to this day.

The gift of Prof. Helen Hogg in 1993.

Case 5

HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS

Luis de Avila y Çuñiga (1500-1564). ***Brieve Commentario ... nella Guerra della Germania fatta dal Felicissimo ... Imperadore Carlo V. d'Austria del MDXLVI et MDXLVII.*** **Venetia, 1548.**

This thin book belies the weighty matter contained therein. It is a somewhat laudatory account of Charles V's war against the German Protestant princes of the Schmalkalden League. Though "écrit avec partialité" (Brunet), Avila's *Brieve Commentario* was nevertheless a very popular work, being reprinted several times and translated into a variety of European languages.

The Charles V referred to in the title was also known as Charles I of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor. In the latter role, he controlled the Habsburg group of states as well as the Duchy of Württemberg, where he faced the difficulty of dealing with the rapid

growth of Lutheranism. The Schmalkalden League, established in 1530, was a confederation of those German Protestant states who were alarmed by Charles's resolve that, whether the Lutheran princes had right on their side or not, they should submit to the Edict of Worms, restoring to the Catholic Church all previously seized property and maintaining the jurisdiction of the bishops. In Germany, Charles presided over many diets and conferences, hoping to effect the reunion of the Church, but when, after many years, conciliation proved impossible, he led his army into Germany. Within ten months, he had brought the rebel princes to their knees and effected the collapse of the League. This was caused not, as this work maintains, by the skill and valour of Charles and his army, but by dissention among the League's leaders.

This work is the author's Italian translation of his Spanish version published the same year under the title, *Comentario ... de la Guerra de Alamana hecho de Carlo V*, and is open at the plate illustrating the field of battle before the gates of Ingolstadt.

The gift of John D. Cambridge in 1993.

Voltaire (1694-1778). *Essai sur les Guerres Civiles de France*. La Haye: Chez M.G. de Merville, 1729.

Early in 1726 Voltaire quarrelled with the chevalier de Rohan-Chabot, the latter having sneered at Voltaire's change of name from Arouet. Voltaire was badly beaten by Rohan's servants and, when he challenged the chevalier to a duel, the family had him arrested and thrown into the Bastille. After a confinement of two weeks, he was allowed to leave for England. Assisted by Lord Bolingbroke, whom he had met during Bolingbroke's own recent exile in France, he quickly found his feet in his new home and, within eighteen months, felt competent enough in English to attempt a work in that language. *An Essay upon the Civil Wars of France* first appeared on 6 December 1727. It discusses the religious strife during the reign of Henri III (1574-1589). The French translation, by the abbé François Granet, first appeared in 1729, and had to be published in the Netherlands as the French censor would not allow its publication in France.

In later editions, this *Essai*, and the author's *Essai sur la Poesie Epique*, form prefaces to *La Henriade*, Voltaire's epic poem on the achievements of Henri IV, le Grand (1553-1610).

This scarce first edition is a welcome addition to the Voltaire Collection established by Harcourt Brown. This copy was given to him on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday by one of his former students.

The gift of Prof. Jennifer Brown, Harcourt Brown's daughter, in 1992.

Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846). *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament.* London: Printed by R. Taylor for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1808. 2 vols.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade passed its final reading in the British Parliament in March 1807 and in the same year Wordsworth addressed a sonnet to one of the men primarily responsible for the legislation to end perhaps the most egregious example of man's inhumanity to man:

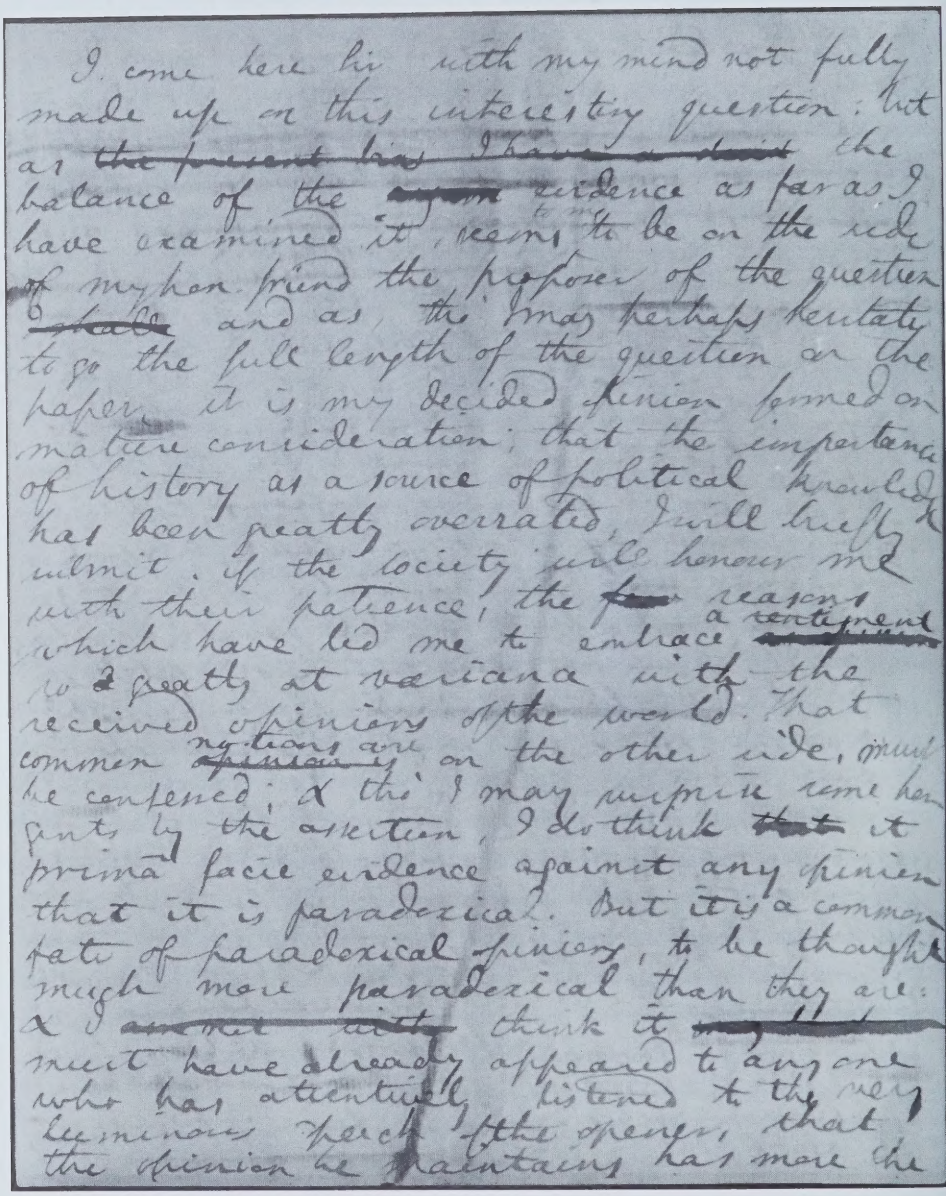
> *Clarkson! it was an obstinate Hill to climb;*
> *How toilsome, nay how dire it was, by Thee*
> *Is known, - by none, perhaps, so feelingly;*
> *But Thou, who, starting in thy fervent prime,*
> *Didst first lead forth this pilgrimage sublime,*
> *Hast heard the constant Voice its charge repeat,*
> *Which, out of thy young heart's oracular seat,*
> *First roused thee. - O true yoke-fellow of Time*
> *With unabating effort, see, the palm*
> *Is won, and by all Nations shall be worn!*
> *The bloody Writing is for ever torn,*
> *And Thou henceforth shalt have a good Man's calm,*
> *A great Man's happiness; thy zeal shall find*
> *Repose at length, firm Friend of human kind!*

Indeed Thomas Clarkson started in his "fervent prime". As a recent graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, he won a prize for a Latin essay on the subject "anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?" and the research for it determined the course of his life. In 1786 he met William Wilberforce and became an active member of a committee for the suppression of the slave trade. In this capacity he travelled widely speaking on behalf of the abolition movement, and published numerous pamphlets. While Wilberforce was primarily responsible for guiding the legislation through Parliament, Clarkson was the tireless worker behind the scenes.

Clarkson's *History* is important because it is the only contemporary published account of the history of the British anti-slavery movement. It is also a kind of autobiography, although it only covers a short period of his long life. This copy is also notable as surviving in pristine condition in its original boards and printed labels.

The gift of Dr. Anthony MacFarlane in 1993.

Samuel, Freiherr von Pufendorf (1632-1694). *S. Puffendorfii De Officio Hominis et Civis, Juxta Legem Naturalem, Libri Duo.* Supplementis & Observationibus in Academicae Juventutis Usum Auxit & Illustravit Gerschomus Carmichael. Editio Secunda Priore Auctior & Emendatior. Edinburgi: Typis Joanis Mosman & Sociorum, Impensis



John Stuart Mill. *Speech On the Use of History.* Holograph manuscript of a speech given at the London Debating Society in 1827.

Joannis Paton Bibliopolae; & Prostant Venales Apud Officinam Ejus in Area Parliamentaria, 1724.

Pufendorf was not only a philosopher but also a lawyer, economist, historian and statesman. He had a considerable influence on the thought of his age, building upon the work of Hugo Grotius and Thomas Hobbes, among others. The two books of *De Officio Hominis et Civis*, which first appeared in 1675, form a summary of the much larger *De Jure Naturae et Gentium*, published in eight books in 1672. This Edinburgh edition of 1724 is important because of the copious notes, four supplements and the appendix added by Gershom Carmichael (1672-1729), which were first printed in the Glasgow edition of 1718.

Carmichael was probably born in London where his Scottish father had been banished for his religious opinions, but was educated in Scotland. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1691, taught for a time at the University of St. Andrews and, in 1694 became first a master, then professor of philosophy at the University of Glasgow, where he remained for the next thirty-five years. He used Pufendorf's *De Officio Hominis et Civis* as a textbook and added his own clarifications and additions. He was succeeded in the chair of moral philosophy by Francis Hutcheson, once his student, who in turn taught from Carmichael's annotated edition. Adam Smith was one of his students and so was directly influenced by Carmichael.

The book is open at Carmichael's Supplementum III, "Of the duties of man towards his mind".

The gift of Prof. Robert Fenn in 1992.

Horatio, Lord Nelson. Letter to George Frederick Ryves, 8 October 1803.

Written by Lord Nelson (1758-1805), on board the "Victory", to George Frederick Ryves (1758-1826), Captain of the "Gibraltar" at Naples, one of the ships in the Mediterranean under Nelson's command. In 1802 Ryves had been in charge of the "Agincourt", sent to prevent the French navy from taking Maddalena Island near Sardinia. While awaiting the French fleet he had an uncharted area surveyed and charted so that in 1803 Nelson was able to make it his base, calling it Agincourt Sound. In this letter Nelson thanks Ryves for his letter of 20 September and "for the trouble you have taken about the wood at the Madalena Islands", tells him that Mr. Elliot (Hugh Elliot, 1752-1830, the British consul at Naples and brother of Lord Minto, a friend of Nelson) will ask him to see that the Neapolitan troops get safely to Messina, and mentions the severe gales occurring since Ryves left.

In 1845, when this letter was published in *The Despatches and Letters of Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson ... January 1802 to April 1804*, it was in the possession of Captain George Frederick Ryves, son of Captain Ryves.

The gift of Nigel Spicer and his family in 1990.

John Stuart Mill Manuscripts

John Stuart Mill. Letter to William or John Wallace at Sandhurst. 18 January 1819.

Written by John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) at the age of thirteen, on behalf of himself and two of his sisters, Willie and Clara, expressing their sympathy on the death of the addressee's kitten, "poor Spot",

> *I think Mr. Polchet and the Cadets who hanged the poor kitten richly deserve to be hanged themselves.*

After talking about his sisters' arithmetical work and his own studies in mathematics and other subjects, the letter ends with elegies written by each child on the death of the kitten.

The recipient of this letter was probably William Wallace who, at this time, was teaching mathematics at Sandhurst. It may have been sent, however, to William's brother John, who also taught at Sandhurst though the dates of his sojourn there are not known.

The gift of F.L. Wallace, great-great-grandson of John Wallace, in 1993.

John Stuart Mill. *Speech On the Use of History*. Holograph manuscript of a speech given at the London Debating Society in 1827.

> *It is my decided opinion formed on mature consideration, that the importance of history as a source of political knowledge has been greatly overrated.*

Mill was a founding and active member of the London Debating Society. This manuscript was acquired in April 1922 at a Sotheby auction, by Harold J. Laski in "a bundle containing thirty unprinted speeches delivered by John Stuart Mill to the London Debating Society in his own autograph" (Holmes-Laski Letters, 1916-1935, Cambridge, 1953). It was given by Laski to his friend Richard Stanton Lambert (1894-1981) whose daughter, Jessica Riddell, gave it to the Mill Project. It was published in *Journals and Debating Speeches*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1988).

The gift of Prof. John M. Robson in 1990.

William James (1842-1910). *The Principles of Psychology*. New York: H. Holt, 1890.

Philosophy was taught in the universities and colleges of the United States from their inception, but it was not until the last quarter of the nineteenth century that it broke its bonds with the Christian religion. Prior to that time professors of philosophy were, almost without exception, clergymen who had been ordained by some church or other, usually the one which had founded the institution in which they taught. Although they gave instruction in the history of philosophy, their primary responsibility was to ensure that their students developed in a morally satisfactory way. Some of them did publish books in philosophy, usually either elementary textbooks or commentaries upon one of the great historical figures in philosophy. When German universities instituted the Ph.D. degree in the latter half of the nineteenth century, some American professors of philosophy began to urge their best pupils to go to Germany to acquire this new degree; and they prevailed upon the administrations of their institutions to hire these new Ph.D.s as their own replacements. Within a very short time the doctorate in philosophy became a necessary condition for teaching appointments, and the earlier requirement of training in theology was quietly dropped. In this way philosophy was professionalized.

William James was a central figure in the professionalization of the subject. Trained as a medical doctor, a long illness prevented him from practising medicine, but it was not severe enough to interfere with study, and he used his long convalescence to master the literature in that branch of philosophy then called "mental philosophy". Greatly gifted both as an analytical and a synthetic thinker, he wrote one of the most important books in the entire history of philosophy and established at a stroke the independence of the study of psychology. *The Principles of Psychology* has never gone out of print. The copy displayed here is of the first edition. On the strength of his work on this book, James was invited to teach in the Philosophy Department at Harvard, which helped to seal the fate of theology as a necessary condition for such an appointment. His later books are all philosophical in nature.

The Slater Collection of American Philosophy contains about 8,500 titles and includes very nearly all of the books and pamphlets, in their first editions, written by the American philosophers who made significant contributions to their subject since its emergence as a profession. Many publications of their predecessors also find a place in it, for they were teachers of the first professional philosophers and their works shed light on the training the first professional philosophers received. This period of American philosophy is now coming under intensive historical study, and, with the acquisition of

this collection, the University of Toronto gains a rich source of primary materials for its study.

The collection was the gift of Prof. John G. Slater in 1990.

Robert S. Kenny Collection

***Estampas de la Revolución Española 19 julio de 1936*. 2a ed. Barcelona: Grafos [1938?]**

This work was issued by the propaganda offices of the Confederación national de trabajo (CNT) and the Federación anarquista Ibérica (FAI), which, "in their fervent desire to show the world the epic moments of their Revolution, have undertaken the publication of these scenes from the Spanish Revolution, a happening which has opened the doorway to a future of a greatness both spiritual and material". This album is, the introduction states,

> *the artistic essence of a great and pure movement of the masses. A movement towards emancipation of a kind that is worthy of the race, in which heroism is unfolded, and here are displayed the generosity of those ideals with which a people are moved.*

The provenance of the work is significant. It contains the signatures of soldiers from international brigades, such as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion. These men, as the manuscript notes throughout explain, were in hospital in Spain on December 8, 1938 because they had "lost a leg in the struggle against the dark horror of fascism", or "lost an eye in Spain", or were "Spanish soldiers all under 21 years of age whilst in hospital recovering from wounds".

This book is from an impressive collection which documents the history and impact of radical movements and ideas world-wide, thereby chronicling the significant events of modern times.

The bequest of Robert S. Kenny in 1993.

Case 6
ENGLISH LITERATURE

William Wycherley (1640-1716). *Love in a Wood, or, St James's Park. A Comedy, as it is Acted at the Theatre Royal, by His Majesties Servants*. London: Printed by J.M. for H. Herringman, 1672.

William Wycherley's first play, *Love in a Wood*, first acted in the spring of 1671, won him the favour of Charles II's mistress, Barbara Palmer, the Duchess of Cleveland. When the play was published in 1672 he dedicated it to her. The character of "My Lady Flippant, an affected widow, in distress for a husband, though still declaiming against marriage", was played by Mrs. Knepp, friend of Samuel Pepys. The play brought Wycherley success as a dramatist and the acquaintance of the wits of the Court.

The gift of Elizabeth McCullough in 1990.

Spencer Redivivus: Containing the First Book of the Fairy Queen, His Essential Design Preserv'd, but His Obsolete Language and Manner of Verse Totally Laid Aside. Deliver'd in Heroick Numbers, by a Person of Quality. **London: Printed for Thomas Chapman, 1687.**

The "Person of Quality" is identified as E.H., Esq. in the *Term Catalogue* for Hilary Term 1688, and, possibly, as Edward Howard (fl. 1669) by Leicester Bradner in *Review of English Studies* (v. 14, no. 55, July 1938). Whoever the author was, he felt confident he could improve upon Edmund Spenser's own verse.

> *I have not only discharg'd his antiquated verse and tedious stanza, but have likewise deliver'd his sense in heroick numbers: much more sutable to an epick poem*

he claims in "The Preface". He has, furthermore,

> *entirely preserv'd his matter and design, except where both are abreviated, and, as I conceive, improv'd by my thoughts. Nor do I doubt but every impartial reader will find, that in the way I have undertaken to delineate and express him by, he is render'd what he ought to have been instead of what is to be found in himself.*

Edward Howard was the fifth son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, and author of several plays and poems.

The gift of Prof. Alan Pritchard in 1990.

Sir Thomas Pope Blount (1649-1697). ***De Re Poetica, or, Remarks upon Poetry. With Characters and Censures of the Most Considerable Poets, Whether Ancient or Modern. Extracted out of the Best and Choicest Criticks.*** **London: Printed by Ric. Everingham, for R. Bently, 1694.**

Thomas Pope Blount, eldest son of the traveller Henry Blount, early acquired a reputation for learning. He was created a baronet in 1679, served as member for St. Albans in Charles II's last two Parliaments, and was chosen by the House of Commons as commissioner of accounts, a position he held for the last three years of his life.

Blount is best known for his *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, first published in 1690, an idiosyncratic collection of critical opinions by various writers. His *De Re Poetica* is in two sections, the first treating of poetry in general and consisting mainly of quotations on the subject, and the second being accounts of sixty-seven poets from a variety of centuries and countries, and including a number omitted from his *Censura*. Blount provides a brief life of each poet, then quotes opinions from the works of others.

The gift of Cuthbert King Mathews in 1990.

The Eight Millionth and Second Volume

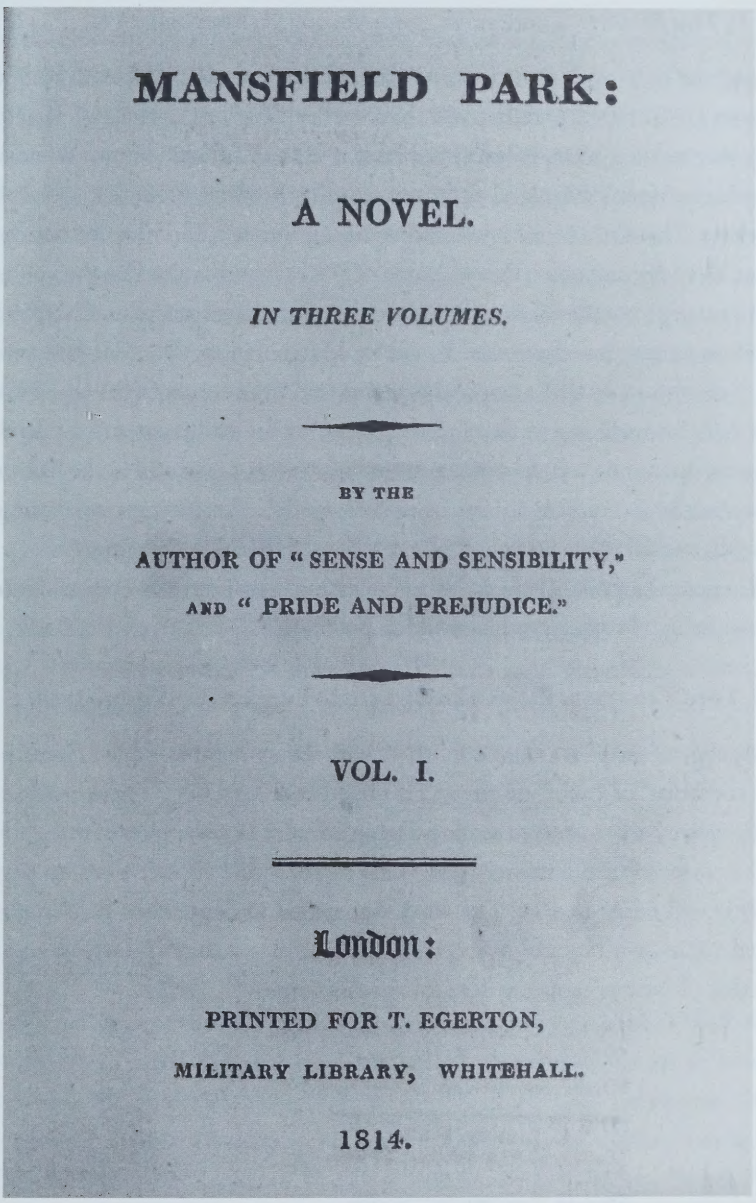
Jane Austen (1775-1817). *Mansfield Park. A Novel. In Three Volumes.* By the Author of "*Sense and Sensibility*," and "*Pride and Prejudice*." London: Printed for T. Egerton, 1814.

> *I now recommend you* Mansfield Park *if you meet with it. It is not much of a novel, more the history of a family party in the country, very natural, and the characters well drawn.* (Georgiana, Dowager Lady Vernon, to Mrs. Phyllis Frampton, in June 1814, quoted in David Gilson's *A Bibliography of Jane Austen.* Oxford, 1982).

This is the first edition of *Mansfield Park* and the only first edition of Jane Austen's six major novels not previously owned by the Library. Volumes one and three were printed by G. Sidney, and volume two by C. Roworth. The work appeared in May 1814 in a small run of about 1250 copies, and by November all had been sold. A second edition was published by John Murray in 1816.

Jane Austen wrote *Mansfield Park* while living in Chawton in the Hampshire countryside, after sojourns in Bath and Southampton. She disliked town life and a return to the county of her birth gave new impetus to her writing. This is the story of Fanny Price, taken from her poverty-stricken home at the age of ten to live with her wealthy cousins, the Bertrams, and her adventures at Mansfield Park, Sir Thomas Bertram's estate. A number of intriguing characters are included, not the least being the garrulous and miserly Mrs. Norris, one of Fanny's two aunts.

The gift of George B. Kiddell in 1994.



MANSFIELD PARK:

A NOVEL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY THE

AUTHOR OF "SENSE AND SENSIBILITY,"

AND "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE."

VOL. I.

London:

PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON,

MILITARY LIBRARY, WHITEHALL.

1814.

THE EIGHT MILLIONTH AND SECOND VOLUME.
Jane Austen. *Mansfield Park.* 1814. Gift of George B. Kiddell.

***Poems by Two Brothers*. London: W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1827.**

This was the first work issued by the future Poet Laureate of Great Britain, Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892), together with his brother Charles (1808-1879). The poems by Alfred were written when he was between the ages of fifteen and seventeen and those by Charles between fifteen and eighteen. Another brother, Frederick, also contributed four poems. This little volume sold for twenty shillings; half of the brothers' portion to be taken out only on books, though some of the money was used by the young authors to hire a carriage to take them to their favourite area of the seacoast at Mablethorpe. In the preface to the type-facsimile, issued by Macmillan in 1893, Alfred's son, Lionel, states: "It is requested that none of the poems said to be by my father and consequently signed A.T. be included in any future edition of his works, as my uncle, Frederick Tennyson, can not be certain of the authorship of every poem and as the handwriting of the manuscript is known not to be a sure guide". An attempt to distinguish the authorship of each poem was made in T.J. Wise's *A Bibliography of the Writings of Alfred, Lord Tennyson* (London, 1908). Wise's scholarship is suspect, however, and it may never be known which brother produced which poem.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson. *Poems, Chiefly Lyrical*. London: E. Wilson, 1830.

An early copy of the poet's third published work. In some copies page 91 is misnumbered 19 and the word "carcanet" on page 72 is misprinted "coronet". These errors must have been discovered and corrected as the printing advanced as examples of the work with the errors uncorrected are extremely rare. This copy has the correct word on page 72, but page 91 is still numbered 19. The work was issued in September 1830 in a run of six hundred copies, with its author receiving the munificent sum of eleven pounds sterling from sales. "Mariana" appears here for the first time.

The broken sheds looked sad and strange,
Unlifted was the clinking latch,
Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange.
She only said "My life is dreary,
He cometh not," she said;
She said "I am aweary, aweary;
I would that I were dead!"

Both works are from the Alfred, Lord Tennyson Collection, the gift of Prof. Michael Millgate in 1990.

Ernest Bramah Collection

Not much is known about the reclusive Ernest Bramah Smith who wrote under the name Ernest Bramah. He was born in Manchester at the end of the 1860s. For three years he tried unsuccessfully to farm and then became a journalist. At one time he was secretary to Jerome K. Jerome. He died in 1942. His first effort at writing, *English Farming and Why I Turned It Up*, printed in London by the Leadenhall Press in 1894, was not successful. A number of his later books, however, were, and have been reprinted several times. He seems never to have lived in China although he recreates the people and events of that country as if he had long been resident there. Gradually a small group of devoted readers has emerged and now the first editions of his books command extraordinarily high prices. Individual stories have been frequently anthologized.

The books containing the adventures and tales of the Chinese storyteller, Kai Lung, are written in circuitous prose but are a delight to read for anyone who rejoices in felicitous expressions. His detective stories about the blind detective Max Carrados, his lesser novels and one book on English regal coins, show the wide range of his interests.

Ernest Bramah was a master of words, his humour was subtle, polite and devastating, and, in the Kai Lung stories, clothed in exaggerated, understated, "gravity-removing" language. Here, for example, is Bramah's charming way of recalling someone to the point under discussion,

> *"Your insight is clear and unbiased," said the gracious Sovereign. "But however entrancing it is to wander unchecked through a garden of bright images, are we not enticing your mind from another subject of almost equal importance?"* (Kai Lung's Golden Hours, *in the story entitled, "Incredible Obtuseness").*

***The Wallet of Kai Lung*. London: Grant Richards, 1900.**

This is the first issue of the first edition. It was Bramah's second book. The cover design, by the American artist, Frank Richmond Kimbrough, who worked in London and died there in 1902, shows a Japanese figure rather than a Chinese one but is nonetheless eye-catching. Inscribed presentation copy from the author to William Lawler Wilson, a proof-reader for *The Times,* and fellow commuter to London, dated Penzance, 21.3.1900:

> *I am glad to have an opportunity of recognising and acknowledging your share in the book — that being the outline of the first story written, without which, indeed, the series would probably never have been conceived.*

Max Carrados. **London: Methuen, 1914.**

First edition and the first appearance of the blind detective. With the signature of "Ellery Queen".

These two books are from a collection containing most editions and issues of Bramah's works, assembled by the late John Seltzer, and presented to the Library by his son, Mark, in 1994.

Lorna Kane McCracken Papers

John Galsworthy. Letter to Whitford Kane, 21 January 1912.
John Galsworthy. *The Pigeon*. Typescript. [1911?]

The letter was written by John Galsworthy (1867-1933) to the Irish actor, Whitford Kane (1881-1956), while rehearsals were in progress for Galsworthy's play, *The Pigeon*. Kane played the part of the artist Christopher Wellwyn. Gladys Cooper was Wellwyn's daughter, Ann. The typescript includes Galsworthy's holograph revisions and was Kane's working copy. Galsworthy had precise ideas as to how his characters should act. This letter describes the leading character.

> *The keynote of your part is that you are like an uncorked bottle of mineral water into which Ann and the recollection of her, and to a certain extent the reformers, are continually putting a cork, and which goes off again from the sheer force of your natural geniality and love of your neighbour.*

Kane's acting pleased Galsworthy and the letter concludes,

> *You know, I think how tremendously good I think your playing is, and how it has quite spoilt me for the idea of anyone else in that part.*

The first production of *The Pigeon* took place at the Royalty Theatre, London, on 30th January 1912.

From a collection that includes a number of letters from Galsworthy to Kane. The gift of Lorna Kane McCracken in 1991.

The Lady Who Loved Insects. **Translated from the Japanese by Arthur Waley. Dry-points by Hermine David. London: Blackamore Press, Printed at the Curwen Press, 1929.**

This anonymous nine-hundred year old Japanese tale is one of ten prose fragments known collectively as the *Tsutsumi Chunagon Monogatari* (*Tsutsumi Chunagon's Tales*).

Monogatari are a distinctive prose form that flourished in medieval Japan during the courtly and relatively peaceful Heian period (794-1192), and are specific to this historical era. These particular tales are generally thought to have been written during the eleventh century, although some may date from the tenth. Only one tale has a known author. The differing techniques and narrative content of the rest suggest that they were written by various authors, several probably being women, who, at this time, played a very active role in Japanese cultural life. It is unlikely the tales were composed as part of an anthology but were written separately and at different times.

In *The Lady Who Loved Insects* the anonymous author relates the story of an eccentric and strong-willed young girl who loves caterpillars, and dresses contrary to fashion, but who has good reasons for doing so. The story is related with humour and irony and remains both original and timely, despite the huge time-span of nine centuries and the dissimilarities inherent in an exotic culture.

The credit for communicating this story so successfully to our generation must go to the translator, Arthur Waley (1889-1966), who first became famous for his translations of classical Chinese poetry. In 1913, after graduating from Cambridge, Waley became assistant to Laurence Binyon in the Oriental Sub-Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. Already competent in several languages, he set about teaching himself to read and write first classical Chinese, and then Japanese, soon mastering both and becoming a specialist in their ancient cultures. Waley was a creative translator. He used his considerable accomplishments as a textual scholar and his interpretive artistic skills to bring a classical Chinese poem or Japanese story to life in modern idiomatic English while preserving the flavour of the original. Believing that in literature the translator should convey the feeling as well as the grammatical sense of a text, he chose only to translate those pieces which he thought could safely be transmuted without damaging the beauty and integrity of the original. It is amazing that he was so convincing in his ability to penetrate the basic patterns of classical Eastern thought and society without ever having visited there.

From a collection of books given by Peter Weinrich in 1992.

Graham Greene Collection

Graham Greene (1904-1991). *Stamboul Train*. London: Heinemann, 1932.

Long recognized as one of the twentieth century's most distinguished novelists, Graham Greene had a difficult time starting out in his chosen career. The writer of such successes as *The Third Man*, *The Quiet American*, *Our Man in Havana*, *Travels With My Aunt* and

The Comedians, despaired of ever writing anything good enough to be accepted by a publisher after his first two novels were rejected.

In 1926, as Greene lay in hospital recuperating from the removal of a diseased appendix, he began to plan his third attempt. *The Man Within* was finally finished two years later and Greene sent off typescripts to Heinemann and The Bodley Head, resigned to wait months for a reply. It had taken Heinemann nine months to reply — negatively — to a previous effort, but this time, Greene received a telephone call from Charles Evans of Heinemann within ten days. They were very interested and so, as it turned out, was the public. His first published novel sold over 8,000 copies. That was not the case with his next two, which together sold not more than 3,500. Of the second novel, *The Name of Action* (1930), Greene said that the only good thing about it was its title and that was suggested to him by Clemence Dane. He withdrew the book from the body of his work and no editions, other than the American, or reprints exist. His next failure was *Rumour at Nightfall* (1931) about which Greene wrote, "It is difficult ... to understand how I could have spent hours with the bloodless creatures of my new novel ... which was yet another story of the Carlist rebellion, but set ... in a Spain I had never visited". The public must have agreed with him; the book sold only 1,200 copies in Britain.

But the next year Greene had his first major success. His novel, *Stamboul Train*, was chosen by the Book Society which in those days almost guaranteed a sale of 10,000 copies. 13,000 copies were printed and bound, only to have J.B. Priestley threaten Greene with a libel suit if certain lines were not changed. Priestley had read a review copy and found the character of Mr. Savory to be himself. Savory is described as a popular novelist, interviewed on the Orient Express by a sadistic woman journalist who tried to make a fool of him. Greene actually had two politicians in mind when he wrote the book, but Priestley would not be appeased and all copies had to have pages removed and amended ones substituted — for which Greene had to pay half the costs. Forced to give in, Greene contemplated a career teaching in Siam, but *Stamboul Train* caught the imagination of the public and Greene decided to devote himself full time to writing. This first success is perhaps better known by its American title *Orient Express*, under which it was produced in the film version.

From the Graham Greene Collection, the gift of Prof. Michael Millgate in 1992.

Case 7
PAPERS OF EMINENT CANADIANS

James Tyrrell Papers

James William Tyrrell. *Report on an Exploratory Survey Between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay, Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin.* Ottawa: Dept. of the Interior, 1901.

James William Tyrrell. *Explorations and Adventures in Our Far North Land; Being the Life Story of James W. Tyrrell.* Unpublished typescript compiled in the early 1940s.

James William Tyrrell (1863-1945), brother of the celebrated geologist and explorer, Joseph Burr Tyrrell, was an adventurous traveller and explorer in his own right. He began his career early, receiving his degree in Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1883, and subsequently qualifying as both a Provincial and a Dominion land surveyor. In 1885, after two summers' work on a survey of the Lake of the Woods area in northwestern Ontario, he was appointed hydrographer and meteorological observer on a government survey of Hudson Strait and the southern coast of Hudson Bay, led by A.R. Gordon. He spent two summers on the survey and was stationed during the winter of 1885/86 at Big Island in Hudson Strait. Here he was able to meet many of the coastal Inuit and learn something of their language and culture.

In 1893 James Tyrrell accompanied his brother, J.B. Tyrrell, on an extraordinary expedition by canoe across the unknown "barren lands" of northern Canada, an exploratory survey undertaken for the Geological Survey of Canada. James served as his brother's assistant surveyor and the expedition's "Inuit interpreter". The expedition started from Lake Athabasca and followed the Dubawnt and then the Thelon River, northeast across the barren lands to Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay. After recovering from a harrowing trip down the coast to Churchill, beset by early winter ice and snow, the party then set out with dogteams and snowshoes for Winnipeg, over nine hundred miles to the south. When the Tyrrell brothers finally reached the city on New Year's Day, 1894, they were hailed as heroes, all hope of their safe return having been given up months before. Three years later, James published a lively account of their adventures, entitled *Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada* (Toronto: W. Briggs, 1897). It quickly became a bestseller and long remained a classic Canadian adventure story, enjoyed by several generations of armchair travellers.

In 1899 James was asked by the Department of the Interior to lead an expedition through the country between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay, surveying the lakes and

Sir Edmund Walker (left) with Sir Ernest Shackleton (centre) and J.J Mackenzie (right). 1910. Gift of Wentworth Walker.

rivers of the Mackenzie and Keewatin Districts. He accepted with alacrity and invited another enthusiastic northern traveller to join his party — his friend Joseph Lofthouse, then the Archdeacon of Moosonee. Lofthouse would later become the first Bishop of Keewatin, the very district which he was to explore first-hand on this expedition. In the early 1890s Lofthouse had been in charge of the mission church at Churchill and had befriended both Tyrrell brothers during their enforced stay in Churchill at the end of their 1893 barren lands expedition.

The expedition left Edmonton in February, 1900, travelling by dogteam up to Lake Athabasca and on to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake. With much difficulty they transported their outfit two hundred and fifty miles across the frozen lake, reaching its easternmost bay by early May. When the ice and snow finally melted, the party portaged over to Artillery Lake and eventually reached the Thelon River in early July. James sent part of the expedition on to follow the Thelon to its outlet in Hudson Bay while he himself surveyed the unknown regions of the upper Thelon. Attempting to return overland to Artillery Lake on his own, while the rest of his party retraced their previous canoe route, James spent thirteen days alone on the barrens, unsure of his way, enduring both rain and snow, without fuel for fire, and increasingly short of food. At last, after "an uncomfortable tramp of 160 miles", he managed to reach his supply cache back on Artillery Lake and eventually was reunited with the remainder of his party. The expedition then returned to Fort Reliance and began the long trip south. The men reached Edmonton in good health on December 9th, having spent almost ten months on the survey, and having travelled an estimated forty-six hundred miles, largely by canoe and dog sled.

James's detailed report on the expedition was published the following year, accompanied by his survey maps. A more vivid account, however, can be found in his unpublished autobiography, written in the early 1940s, near the end of his life. This manuscript describes several of Tyrrell's expeditions and surveys in detail as well as his subsequent adventures in the Klondike in 1901 and 1902.

The James Tyrrell Papers, an extensive collection of manuscripts, maps and photographs, were given to the Library by James Tyrrell's grandson, John D. Tyrrell, in 1994.

Edmund Walker Papers

Six photographs of Sir Edmund Walker at various stages of his life.

Sir Byron Edmund Walker (1848-1924), President of the Bank of Commerce from 1907 to 1924, was tireless in his support of the advancement of the arts and sciences in Canada. During his long business career he also found time to serve on the Board of Trustees

and as Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He was chairman of the founding committee of the Art Museum of Toronto (now the Art Gallery of Ontario), chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery in Ottawa, President of the Canadian Institute, member of the founding committee of the Royal Ontario Museum, then chairman of its Board of Trustees, a founding member of the Champlain Society, and a patron and collector of Canadian art.

After his death the University Library received his papers. Since then additional papers have been donated by his family, with the most recent gift including many photographs. Six photographs are displayed, one of them showing Walker standing with Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, invited to address the Canadian Institute in April 1910. With them is J.J. Mackenzie, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, President of the Canadian Institute at that time.

The gift of Wentworth Walker in 1991.

Gordon Sparling Papers

The Crystal Ballet. An all-Canadian movie. **1937. Film data sheet; clippings.**

Gordon Sparling; Canadian Film Pioneer. A retrospective. **1980.**

Gordon Sparling (1900-1994), one of Canada's most distinguished film pioneers, produced and directed about two hundred films during his career, which extended from the summer of 1924 until his retirement in 1966. His most famous films were made for the Canadian Cameo Series. These were short films of about ten minutes in length, shown in theatres in Canada and abroad. He also produced and directed both sponsored and commercial films, was involved in the production of "Carry on Sergeant" (1927), the first well known Canadian feature film, and was head of the overseas Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit during the Second World War. His films are noted for their imaginative and visual qualities.

The Crystal Ballet was one of the short films which Sparling directed in the Canadian Cameo series made by Associated Screen News, for which he worked until its liquidation in 1957. It was filmed during the Toronto Skating Club carnival in 1935 and released in 1937. The 31 March press release in the *Montreal Star* called it a "cinematic phantasy that blends the grace and beauty of figure-skating with a Cinderella theme". Prince Charming invites guests to an ice carnival rather than a ball. Doris Gillespie, a skater from the Toronto Skating Club, was Cinderella, and Prince Charming and the Fairy Godmother were played by two Montreal actors, Cecil Nichol and Reta MacDonald.

To celebrate Sparling's eightieth birthday, the National Film Archives and the National Film Theatre in Ottawa presented a "retrospective" of some of his films, which was also later shown in theatres in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The text for the programme was written by Michie Mitchell.

For a projected history of the Canadian film industry, which unfortunately remained unfinished, Sparling prepared extensive notes and interviewed actors, cameramen, producers, and directors. The research materials, both textual and graphic, for this history are in the Sparling Papers, which also includes scripts, photographs, and notes from his student days in the Trinity College Drama Society, University of Toronto.

The collection was the gift of Gordon Sparling in 1990.

Speirs Collection of Thoreau MacDonald Papers

Thoreau MacDonald. Letters to Doris Heustis Mills. Aug. 18, 1926; June 27, 1929.

Thoreau MacDonald (1901-1989) and Doris Heustis Mills (1894-1992) first became friends in the summer of 1923 when Thoreau's father, J.E.H. MacDonald, arranged for Doris to use part of the space he and Thoreau shared in the Studio Building on Severn Street in Toronto. Doris had begun to paint only in the previous year but already her work impressed J.E.H. MacDonald with its potential. She went on to achieve considerable recognition as an artist, exhibiting in a group show at the Art Gallery of Toronto in 1926 and later at the Canadian National Exhibition. In 1970 she had a one woman show at the Toronto Heliconian Club and in 1971 her work was shown at the Robert McLaughlin Art Gallery in Oshawa. In later years, however, she became best known as a dedicated naturalist, working on various projects with her husband, the ornithologist Murray Speirs.

In the late 1920s a close friendship grew up between Doris and Thoreau who found they shared a similar delight in the natural world as well as a common interest in the arts. Thoreau wrote many letters to Doris in which he discussed his work, commented on the books he was reading — often at her suggestion — and described his sightings of birds and animals, frequently illustrating his letters with tiny sketches and vignettes. He obviously prized his friendship with Doris greatly, in his letters addressing her as "Sister" and signing himself "ever your brother". He designed a Christmas card and a bookplate for her, and created an illustrated alphabet book for her young daughter, Barbara. Doris's support and encouragement meant a great deal to Thoreau, enabling him to persevere in his career as graphic artist despite frequent bouts of doubt and depression. In 1929 Doris commissioned Thoreau to design some of the furniture and

fixtures for "Pinebrook", the new house which she and her first husband, Gordon Mills, were having built for them in North Toronto.

After the early 1930s Thoreau and Doris appear to have corresponded less frequently but occasional letters show they kept in touch through the succeeding years and Doris, together with her second husband, Murray Speirs, assembled a large collection of Thoreau's original work in various media.

Photograph of a portrait of Thoreau MacDonald painted by Doris Heustis Mills in 1925.

The original is now in the National Gallery in Ottawa, and was first exhibited at the Art Gallery of Toronto in 1926.

Thoreau MacDonald. Manuscript Journal. 1923-24.

One of a sequence of journals kept by Thoreau MacDonald throughout the 1920s in which he noted his daily activities and described his thoughts and feelings. Many entries are illustrated with small sketches of birds, animals and landscapes. These journals must have been given by Thoreau to Doris, probably in the early 1930s, as they formed part of her collection of Thoreau's paintings and writings.

The Speirs Collection of Thoreau MacDonald Papers was donated to the Library in 1993 by Murray Speirs, Rosemary Speirs, and John Sabean from the estate of Doris Heustis Mills Speirs.

Claude Bissell Collection of Ernest Buckler Papers

Ernest Buckler. Letter to Claude Bissell, 10 September 1953.

Claude Bissell. *Ernest Buckler Remembered.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989. With holograph and typed drafts.

Claude Bissell, President of the University of Toronto from 1958 to 1971 and now a University Professor Emeritus, enjoyed a long friendship with Ernest Buckler (1908-1984). He first met Buckler in 1953 shortly after his review of Buckler's *The Mountain and the Valley* (New York, 1952) in the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, and a long correspondence followed. After this first meeting Buckler wrote,

> *As you can see, you've even affected my syntax. But, no kidding, our time with you was one of the most delightful oases in this rather arid life here which I can remember. I too hope, as you do, that we can meet again soon.*

There were many subsequent visits, and many letters between the two, continuing until Buckler's death. In 1989 Bissell's biography, *Ernest Buckler Remembered*, was published, and he donated his research materials to the Library, where they complement the Buckler Papers, acquired earlier from the author.

The gift of Prof. Claude Bissell in 1990.

Case 8
PAPERS OF EMINENT CANADIANS

Margaret Atwood Papers

Margaret Atwood. *The Robber Bride*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1993. With holograph and typed drafts.

The internationally acclaimed Canadian writer, Margaret Atwood (b. 1939), has been donating her papers to the Library on a regular basis since 1981. Manuscripts for both her published and unpublished works are in the collection.

The Robber Bride is Margaret Atwood's eighth novel. Pages from an early holograph draft, a typescript draft with holograph revisions, a word-processed draft with revisions, and the printed text itself are displayed. They show the progression of her characters and their world from their inception until their final appearance in print. They also show that this author still prefers the pen to the computer for a first draft.

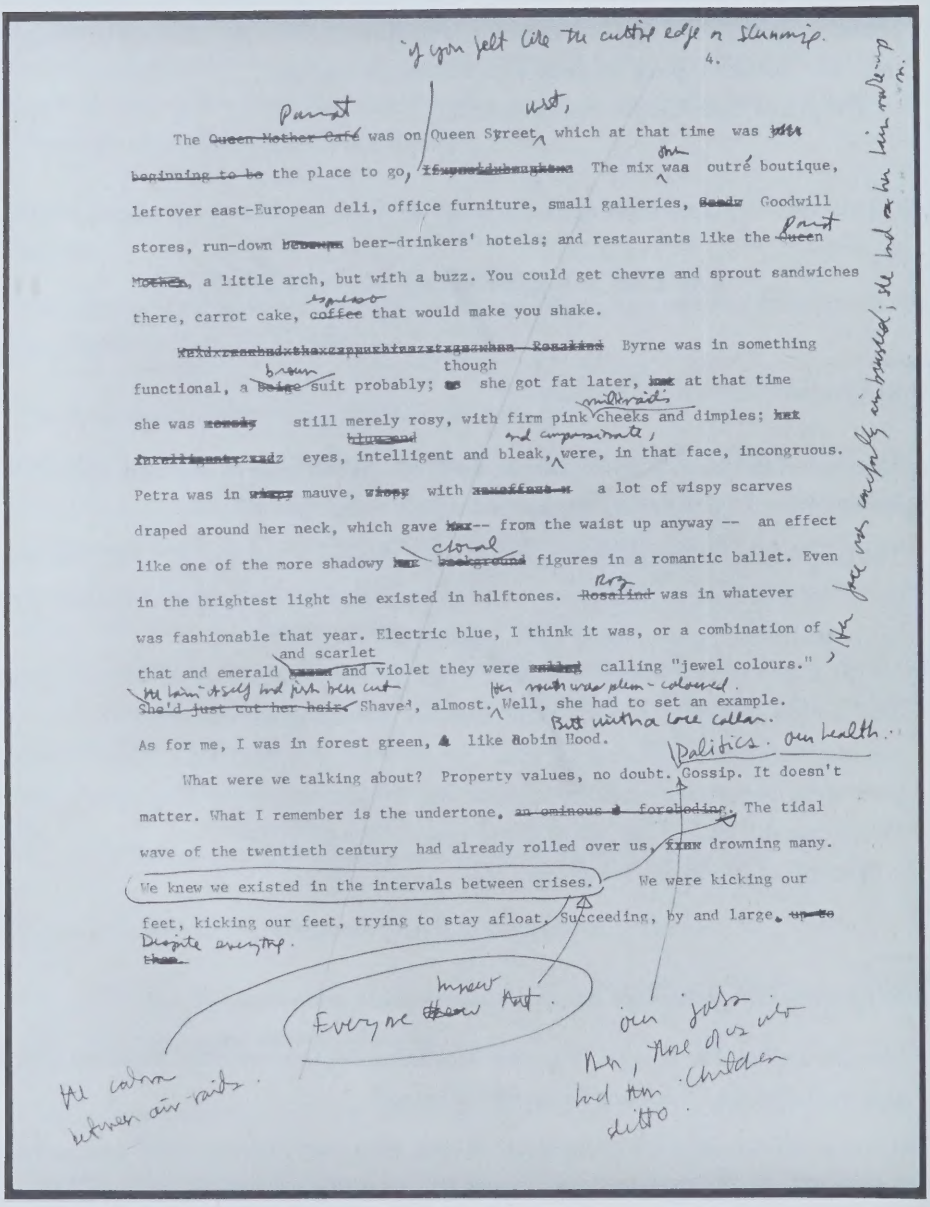
The gift of Margaret Atwood in 1993.

Douglas LePan Papers

Douglas LePan. *Far Voyages*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1990. With holograph and typescript for "Northern River, with Figures".

In 1959, after a career as a federal civil servant, Douglas LePan (b. 1914) became Professor of English at Queen's University in Kingston. Five years later he was appointed Principal of University College at the University of Toronto. He is now a University Professor Emeritus.

His fifth book of poetry, *Far Voyages*, was published in 1990. From it, the poem "Northern River, with Figures" is shown, with the holograph original, and the typed draft with holograph revisions. The poem begins:


4.
The Queen Mother Café was on Queen Street, which at that time was
beginning to be the place to go,
The mix was outré boutique,
leftover east-European deli, office furniture, small galleries, Goodwill
stores, run-down beer-drinkers' hotels; and restaurants like the Queen
Mother, a little arch, but with a buzz. You could get chevre and sprout sandwiches
there, carrot cake, coffee that would make you shake.
Rosalind Byrne was in something
functional, a beige suit probably; she got fat later, at that time
though
she was merely still merely rosy, with firm pink cheeks and dimples;
and
eyes, intelligent and bleak, were, in that face, incongruous.
Petra was in mauve,
with a lot of wispy scarves
draped around her neck, which gave her -- from the waist up anyway -- an effect
like one of the more shadowy
figures in a romantic ballet. Even
in the brightest light she existed in halftones. Rosalind was in whatever
was fashionable that year. Electric blue, I think it was, or a combination of
that and emerald and violet they were calling "jewel colours."
She'd just cut her hair
Shaved, almost. Well, she had to set an example.
As for me, I was in forest green, like Robin Hood.
What were we talking about? Property values, no doubt. Gossip. It doesn't
matter. What I remember is the undertone,
foreboding. The tidal
wave of the twentieth century had already rolled over us, drowning many.
We knew we existed in the intervals between crises. We were kicking our
feet, kicking our feet, trying to stay afloat. Succeeding, by and large.
Despite everything.
Politics. Our health.
Everyone knew.

Margaret Atwood. *The Robber Bride.* Typed draft with holograph revisions. 1993. Gift of Margaret Atwood.

Logged over, and then burnt over. Till all that's left
are scrub pin-oaks and jackpine over bare rock,
a scruffy landscape to serve as the high surround
for this river running down from Six Mile Lake.

The gift of Prof. Douglas LePan in 1990.

Skvorecky Collection

Josef Skvorecky. *Tankovy Prapor* (photocopy of the page proofs). *The Republic of Whores*. Toronto: A.A. Knopf Canada, 1993; Hopewell, N.J.: Ecco Press, 1994; London: Faber and Faber, 1994.

In 1969, Josef Skvorecky (b. 1924), newly arrived in Canada, gave his wife, Zdena Salivarova, all his savings so that she could take a dental assistant's course or some other training programme to help her adjust to her new country. Salivarova decided instead to use the money to issue her husband's second novel, *Tankovy Prapor* (*The Tank Corps*) in a Czech language version. Written in 1954, the novel was to have been published when the Skvoreckys decided to leave Czechoslovakia in 1969. Naturally publication of the book was cancelled by the State upon their departure.

Working from a photocopy of the page proofs (exhibited), the original manuscript having been lost, Salivarova found a Polish printer in Toronto who agreed to set it in linotype during his spare time. While reading the proofs, she wrote to three hundred Czechs and Slovaks living in Toronto, offering the book and asking them to provide her with more names. By the time the book was ready, she had sold one thousand copies and had orders for two thousand more. The money earned from this first venture was used to launch 68 Publishers, for many years the largest Czech language publishing house outside Czechoslovakia. The first books issued were all by Skvorecky, until the couple decided to fulfil a new mission — to keep banned writers still living in Czechoslovakia in print by publishing their manuscripts. In this they succeeded admirably, receiving many awards and accolades when democracy returned to their homeland.

The book that started it all was until recently only available in Danish, French and Serbo-Croatian versions. The English translation was first published in 1993 under its new title, The Republic of Whores. Now its author has donated copies of the Canadian, American, and British editions to the extensive Skvorecky collection already held in the Library.

The gift of Prof. Josef Skvorecky in 1994.

William French Papers

Margaret Lawrence. Letter to William French, 9 February 1984.

William French. Article on Margaret Laurence (typescript with holograph revisions). 1984.

In 1960 William French (b. 1926) succeeded W.A. Deacon as literary editor of *The Globe and Mail*, a position he held until his retirement in 1990. From 1960 to 1971 he edited the Saturday book section, writing one column each week; between 1971 and 1990 this had increased to three columns. His correspondence with reviewers, readers and authors was voluminous. Copies of his letters indicate his encouragement and support for Canadian authors and publishers.

Margaret Laurence (1926-1987) wrote to French on 9 February 1984 to thank him for his recent article about her.

> *I've received quite a few letters re: the article—they should really write to you! The response is very positive. I thought you'd like to know.*

William French donated his correspondence, articles, notes for reviews, and other files to the Library in 1993.

Malcolm Ross Papers

Malcolm Ross. *The Impossible Sum of Our Traditions* (typescript draft and page proofs for a lecture). 1982.

Malcolm Ross (b. 1911), now Professor Emeritus of English at Dalhousie University, and editor of the New Canadian Library series from 1955 to 1978, has been a literary mentor to several generations of scholars and writers, many of whom he taught. The importance of his role is reflected in the lengthy correspondence files now among his papers in the Library.

In 1982-83 Ross was Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh. During his tenure there and his subsequent lecture tour of Scandinavian universities, he did much to encourage Canadian studies internationally, especially in literature. His inaugural address at Edinburgh, "The Impossible Sum of Our Traditions", given on 18 November 1982, later became the title for a collection of his essays on Canadian literature, published in Toronto by McClelland and Stewart in 1986.

The gift of Prof. Malcolm M. Ross in 1990.

Johann Oecolampadius (1482-1531). *In Prophetam Ezechielem Commentarius.* Argentorati: Apud Matthiam Apiarium, 1534.

Johann Oecolampadius studied theology at the University of Heidelberg, was ordained and, in 1510 began preaching regularly at Weinsberg. During a leave of absence he studied Greek and Hebrew at Tübingen and Stuttgart, and formed a lifelong friendship with Wolfgang Capito (1478-1541), a German theologian who, in 1515 was appointed cathedral preacher and professor of theology at Basle. Oecolampadius followed Capito to Basle, where he worked in Johann Froben's printing establishment as a corrector, and, in the winter of 1515-1516, assisted Erasmus in editing the Greek New Testament.

In 1518 Oecolampadius was appointed cathedral preacher at Augsburg, the University of Basle having conferred a doctorate upon him before he left. While at Augsburg he became involved in the debates on the writings of Martin Luther. To clarify his beliefs he entered the Brigittine monastery of Altomünster as a monk, where he wrote two treatises on the mass and on confession and finally broke with Roman Catholicism. In 1522 he returned to Basle where he was again employed as a corrector, this time by Andreas Cratander. In 1523 he began teaching at the University of Basle, where he lectured partly in German, and gained a large following. He was appointed professor of theology and, two years later, preacher at the Martinskirche. In this double capacity he became leader of the reform movement in Basle.

This edition was edited by Capito, who included an obituary and life of Oecolampadius. This copy is of particular interest as it was once in the library of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556) whose ex libris "Thomas Canturien" appears on the title page, probably not written in his own hand but by one of his secretaries. In the nineteenth century the book was owned by Dr. Herbert Norman Evans (1802-1877) of Hampstead, London, and in 1887 by Alfred Henry Raynar (1840-1921), professor of English literature at Victoria University in Toronto.

The gift of Helen and Kay Armitage in 1993.

Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225?-1274). *S. Thomae Aquinatis Summa Totius Theologiae ... ita Fideliter atque Dilucidè, per Quaestiones, & Responsiones Explicatur...* Editio nouissima. Parisiis: Sumptibus Petri Cheualier, 1615.

Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelic Doctor", was the most famous of the pupils of Albertus Magnus. He was known to his fellow students as the "dumb ox", but Albertus quickly saw his potential and prophesied that "his bellowing will fill the world". He early joined the Dominican Order and throughout his life travelled, advised and lectured in its service. By 1268 he was teaching at Rome and Bologna, and three years later, at Paris. In 1272 he became a professor at Naples, having rejected all preferments offered him by various popes. He died at the age of forty-nine, leaving behind a mass of theological, philosophical and political works, and a number of commentaries, particularly on the works of Aristotle. He was canonized in 1323, and in 1566 Pope Pius V declared him the fifth Church Father.

The *Summa Theologica* was Thomas Aquinas's last and greatest work. He left it unfinished when he died but it was completed according to his plan. Pope Leo XIII, in his Encyclical of 1879, called it "the indisputable basis of Catholic theology". This edition was edited by Augustinus Hunnaeus, Antonius Senensis and Francisco Garcia, theologians of Louvain.

The gift of Prof. Peter Heyworth in 1991.

Bybel-Printen: Vertoonende de Voornaemste Historien en Afbeeldtsels der Heylige Schrifture. **t'Amsterdam: Gedruckt by Gillis Joosten voor Danckert Danckertsz ..., 1659.**

According to the publisher, Dancker Danckerts, well-known as a map and print-seller, this compilation of illustrations to the Bible was intended "not just to touch the spirit of those who look at them with pleasure, but also to lead to a God-filled life". Each page consists of a copper engraving of a Biblical scene, with accompanying verse in Latin, French, German, and English, followed by a short explanatory prose piece and verse in Dutch, the work of Reyer Anslo (1626-1669). The foreign language verses are not direct translations of each other, or of the Dutch verse; each is an independent interpretation of the Biblical illustration.

This type of Bible picture-book continues a long tradition in Dutch printing, going back to the early block books or Biblia pauperum. It was evidently a popular genre, for the Fisher Library possesses another Amsterdam edition, with substantially the same text and plates, issued by Nicolaes Visscher at approximately the same time. In both cases, the illustrations appear to have been copied from a famous series depicting the history of Biblical events by Matthaeus Merian (1593-1650), first published in Strassburg in 1630, with accompanying verse in three languages.

The gift of James Harrison in 1991.

Eliſeus vermeerdert der Weduwen Oly kruyck

DITAT BENEDICTIO DOMINI.

PAuper Eliſæus viduæ ſit pauperis hoſpes
Quam poſt fata viri debita multa gravant,
Succus in urceolo ſuccreſcit pinguis olivæ
Vendit eum, & redimit nomen ab ære ſuum.

D' *Un Prophete fidel la vefue diſeteuſe*
Verra vendre ſes fil's d' une facon honteuſe
S' Eliſe ne pouruoit à ſa neceſſite:
Lui, le pot d' huileſeul tellement multiplie,
Qu' il en aſtir le chomp maintecruche remplie.
La vefue la vendant rend ſon debt aquitè.

Our Lords bleſſing enrich eth.

EIn Wittwe arm und ſchlecht beherbergt den Propheten
Dern wegen groſſer Schuld die Gläubiger trang thäten
Eliſa mehrt das Oil/ daß an vaſung gebricht/
Die Frauw löſt da viel Gelt / all jhre Schuld abricht.

THe Prophet Lodges in a widowes houſe,
Whoſe depts were great, and ſhe ſcarce worth a
One jare of Oyle to many doth encreaſe, (ſouſen
The price ofwich her credit doth releaſe.

Eliſeus vermeerdert de Weduwen Oly-krüyck.

ALs de Kinderen Iſraëls, Eliſa ſpottende, van de Beyren verſlonden waren, gingh hy van daer na den bergh Carmel, en van daer keerde hy weder na Samaria; alwaer Joram, met Ioſaphat, ſullende trecken tegen de Moabiten, Eliſa om

Henry Waring (fl. 1690-1703). *The Rule of Charity, or, The Liberal Mans Guide; Design'd for the Use of All Good Christians. Being the Pious Result of a Forsaken Converts Ordinary Meditations.* **By H.W. Gent. London: Printed for the Author, in the Year, 1690.**

Henry Waring, who also wrote under the pseudonyms Henry Audley and Henry Anderson, dedicated this work, on the benefits of giving alms, to Catharine of Braganza, "Queen Dowager of England", widow of Charles II. He refers to her in glowing terms and considers it due to her "prayers and merit, that our sins have not called down upon us, judgments sufficient to gratifie malice it self".

The gift of Dr. Robert Brandeis in 1993.

Robert Dodsley, the elder (1681-1750). Illustrated manuscript of poems, histories, meditations and prayers on Biblical subjects. early 18th century.

Several of the illustrations in this formal and elaborate manuscript are signed "R Dodsley" or "Robt. Dodsley". Although it is tempting to assign the authorship of it to Robert Dodsley (1703-1764), the famous publisher, poet, playwright and editor, it seems more likely that this manuscript was created by his father, also named Robert, a schoolmaster in Mansfield, England. He was employed, perhaps as headmaster, by the Free School of Mansfield by 1700 and followed this career for the rest of his life, probably supplementing his income by the private instruction of pupils.

This manuscript, probably used as a pedagogical tool, consists of a series of Biblical themes (for example the story of Cain and Abel, Noah's flood, the Tower of Babel, etc.) which are written in a formal school hand, with decorated borders and elaborate coloured drawings with flaps which, when raised, reveal another aspect of the scene; a sort of before-and-after effect. Each has a meditation, a prayer and often a poem on the theme. Overall the manuscript strikes one as a practical demonstration of some of the educational theories propounded and popularized by John Locke. It is a manuscript that deserves more intensive research.

The gift of Arthur Armstrong from the estate of J. Hopkirk in 1991.

Tikkun leil Shavu'ot, **scroll, late 18th century.**

Shavu'ot (Weeks) is the Jewish festival which commemorates the revelation of God to the Israelite nation and the giving of the Torah to Moses at Mount Sinai. In the sixteenth century, the custom developed among the kabbalists (mystics) of Safed to

stay awake all night on the eve of the festival, studying sacred texts. Subsequently a prescribed selection of texts (tikkun) was chosen to be recited by those staying awake all night. The choice of texts is first recorded in the kabbalistic work, *Shenei luhot ha-berit* [The Two Tablets of the Covenant], by Rabbi Isaiah Horowitz (1565-1630). The first section of the *Tikkun* includes the first and last verses of every weekly Torah portion read in the synagogue throughout the year, the entire Torah being completed in the course of one year. This is what is found in this scroll. Since this custom was instituted well after the beginning of printing, it is unusual for a *Tikkun* to be found in manuscript form.

The gift of Susan Finlay in 1994.

MacLean Hunter Reading Room Case 2

Lucio Fauno (16th cent.). ***Delle Antichita della Citta di Roma, Raccolte e Scritte da M. Lucio Fauno con Somma Breuità, & Ordine, con Quanto gli Antichi ò Moderni Scritti ne Hanno, Libri V. Reuisti hora, è correti dal medesimo autore in molti luoghi, con aggiungerui per tutto infinite cose degne. E con un Compendio di Roma Antica nel fine, doue con somma breuita si uede quanto in tutti questi libri si dice.*** **In Venetia: Per Michele Tramezzino, 1552.**

Lucio Fauno was equally at home in Italian and Latin. This work was first published in 1548 and translated into Latin by its author in 1549; this is the second Italian edition. A third was printed in 1553. The Latin text appeared again in 1716 in the first volume of Albert-Henri de Sallengre's compilation *Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum.* It is a useful source for the state of Roman antiquities in the sixteenth century.

The gift of Prof. Peter Brock in 1990.

Bibliotheca Marckiana ... quorum omnium publica fiet auctio. In Taberna Libraria Abrahami de Hondt, Bibliopolae, ad Diem 31. Octobr. & sequent. 1712. in Aula Magna (vulgo) de Grote Zaal van 't Hof. **Hagae-Comitum: Apud Abrahamum de Hondt, bibliop., 1712.**

The practice of selling books by auction originated in Holland. The earliest recorded auctions were conducted at Leiden in 1593, and at The Hague in 1597. Under Dutch influence book auctions soon spread throughout the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and northern Germany. In England the first known book auction took place in 1676. In

the Catholic countries of Europe auctions were relatively rare, because of the Church's opposition to this method of selling.

By the end of the seventeenth century several flourishing bookselling firms had been established in The Hague, making the Dutch capital one of the principal centres of the European book trade, second only to Amsterdam within Holland. Among the most prominent firms was that of Abraham de Hondt (d. 1726), who at the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held the royal privilege to sell books by auction at the Groote Zaal van het Binnenhof. De Hondt was responsible for the sale of several major private libraries, including some from France and Belgium.

One of the larger auctions conducted by de Hondt was the Bibliotheca Marckiana. The owner of the library was probably Johannes van der Marck (1655-1731), a professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at the universities of Groningen and Leiden, and the author of several theological works. Some sources, however, identify the owner as Henricus Hadrianus van der Marck, whose library was also auctioned under the name of "Bibliotheca Marckiana" by Peter de Hondt in 1727.

The sale catalogue is divided into three parts, according to format (folio; quarto; octavo and smaller) — a custom that persisted in auction sales until well into the nineteenth century. Within each format category, the books are arranged by broad subject. There is no alphabetical arrangement and no author index. The catalogue describes some 8439 items, including more than fifty incunabula. Of particular interest is lot no. 1601, which describes the manuscript, now lost, of Quintilian's "Institutes oratoriae", which Poggio Bracciolini transcribed in 1416 after discovering the text in the monastery of St. Gall.

The gift of Prof. John R.T. Ettlinger in 1990.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762). *The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Including her Correspondence, Poems, and Essays.* London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 1803. vols. 1-2.

Lady Mary's celebrated letters, on which much of her reputation as an author rests, were not published until after her death. During the later part of her life she transcribed the letters herself into two volumes, which she gave to a clergyman friend in Rotterdam. The letters appear to have been surreptitiously copied as they first appeared in an unauthorized edition in 1763 with the title, *Letters of the Right Honourable Lady M—y W—y M——e: Written, during her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, to Persons of Distinction, Men of Letters, &c. in different Parts of Europe* ... Subsequently Lady Mary's son, the Earl of Bute, acquired the manuscript volumes. The *Letters* proved popular and

were frequently reprinted, but it was not until this edition of 1803 that an attempt was made to base the text on the originals. In his introduction to this first collected edition of Lady Mary's works, the editor, James Dallaway (1763-1834), writes,

> *no letter, essay, or poem, will find a place in the present edition, the original manuscript of which is not at this time extant, in the possession of her grand-son, the most noble the Marquis of Bute.*

This copy was once in the library of Charles Dickens at Gadshill. At the sale of Dickens's effects following his death in 1870, his library was acquired en bloc by the bookselling firm of Henry Sotheran & Co. The book-label was placed in each volume at that time, prior to individual titles being offered for sale by Sotheran.

The gift of Prof. J.J.R. MacGillivray in 1991.

Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812-1852). *An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England.* London: John Weale, 1843.

Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin was the son of a French emigré, Augustus Charles Pugin (1762-1832), who having settled in London in 1792, gained a considerable reputation as an accomplished architectural draughtsman and editor of illustrated books on gothic architecture. The most important of these publications, *Specimens of Gothic Architecture*, issued in three parts in London between 1821 and 1823, set a higher standard for the detailed and accurate delineations of English medieval buildings and their ornamentation, than had hitherto been achieved.

A.W.N. Pugin, who assisted his father in his great enterprise, devoted his relatively short life to the practical execution of what his father's drawings had provided as a theoretical foundation. His most notable architectural achievements are to be found among the many ecclesiastical buildings he designed in Great Britain and Ireland. He also assisted Sir Charles Barry with his competitive design for the new Houses of Parliament in Westminster, and later worked on the details of its façades and fitments.

Despite his considerable practical accomplishments, Pugin himself considered his contribution to English architecture to be principally in the field of theory. His numerous writings tirelessly advocate the revival of gothic, or "pointed" architecture. *An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England* elaborates on the themes he had articulated in *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* (1841). Here Pugin defends his fundamental belief that gothic is the true native architecture of England, and the style par excellence for ecclesiastical buildings. A convert to Roman Catholicism, he stresses what he believes to be the inherent and intimate connection between the Catholic religion and gothic architecture.

The frontispiece is a collage of twenty-four of the churches designed by Pugin, presented in a bird's-eye view, and set against a rising sun.

From the library of the Toronto architect, William G. Storm (1826 -1892), donated by the Ontario Association of Architects in 1990.

John Charles Frémont (1813-1890). ***Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the Years 1843-'44.*** **Washington: Blair and Rives, 1845.**

This volume contains the reports of the first two of Frémont's three exploring expeditions to the as yet largely uncharted western territories. John Charles Frémont was an explorer, politician and soldier, and was twice nominated for the Presidency of the United States. His first introduction to wilderness exploration was as a lieutenant in the United States Topographical Corps. In the late 1830s he had the opportunity to work under J.N. Nicollet in his exploration of the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, at which time he received further training in astronomical, topographical and geological observations. Upon his return to Washington he shared quarters with Nicollet, and collaborated with him on several projects.

The object of Frémont's first expedition in the summer of 1842, to the Wind River chain of the Rockies, was to conduct a scientific examination of the Oregon Trail through South Pass. With Kit Carson as his guide, he led his party of twenty-five across the Rockies, reporting on the rivers, the fertility of the country and the best position for forts. On his return that autumn, and with the help of his wife Jessie, the daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, he wrote a vivid and interesting report with wide popular appeal, catering to the growing interest in Oregon settlement, and offering much practical advice to emigrants. Government publication was followed by numerous reprints, and Congress soon authorized a second expedition under Frémont which was to reach the South Pass by a different route, and continue the examination of the Oregon country.

Frémont's second expedition, this time consisting of forty men and a twelve pound howitzer cannon, and again employing Kit Carson as guide, left the Missouri River in May 1843. Frémont did not return to St. Louis until August 1844, having explored a vast territory, and demonstrated amazing energy and endurance. His return was one of the sensations of the day, and he and his wife spent the winter writing his second report, which was as entertaining and readable as the first, while again containing a wealth of scientific observation. Later, this work was the source for a number of pamphlets issued during the gold rush.

This 1845 edition was "Printed by Order of the House of Representatives", in an edition of 10,000 copies, another 10,000 copies having been ordered by the Senate. The copy on display is as originally issued; untrimmed and stab-sewn.

The gift of Isabel Wilson from Prof. J. Tuzo Wilson's estate in 1993.

William Boyne. ***Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries, in Yorkshire, by Tradesmen, Overseers of the Poor, etc., in Gold, Silver, Brass, and Copper. Also the Seals of all the Corporations in that County.*** **Headingley: Priv. print. for the Author, 1858.**

Two copies are displayed. One is open to show the contemporary photograph of the author and the title page; the other is Boyne's interleaved working copy with holograph additions. Originally printed in sixty-two pages this copy is continued in manuscript up to page two hundred and twenty-one.

William Boyne was born in 1814 in Leeds, where his father was a tobacco importer, manufacturer, wholesaler and distributer. He was educated at home till the age of thirteen, attended Leeds Grammar School for three years and then left school in 1830 to enter his father's business, which he later inherited. Ill health forced him to sell the business in 1853; he moved to London and devoted his time to enriching his coin and engraving collections, attending every sale of importance during the next fourteen years. In 1870 he moved to Italy and lived in Florence until his death in 1893.

In the mid 1840s Boyne travelled extensively in Europe and Africa, filling two journals with accounts of his experiences and including lists of his expenses. Like a modern tourist buying postcards, he also collected engravings of the places he visited. Eventually his collection of engravings and lithographs were bound into albums, each prefaced with a holograph list of the contents. They contain several hundred prints of scenes in France, Italy and England, with a few Egyptian views. Particularly fine are those by Giambattista Piranesi and the British nineteenth century artist, William Shotter Boys.

William Boyne is remembered today as a numismatist; he formed a great coin collection, numbering over thirty-thousand pieces, which was auctioned by Sotheby's in two ten day sessions in 1896. *The Times* of London described this event as "the most important, in point of magnitude and general interest, that has ever been offered ... under the hammer in England". Boyne also wrote a number of important treatises on coins and tokens. His manuscripts, copies of his published works, some with holograph annotations and additions, various catalogues of his books and other possessions, the albums of prints, and family correspondence, came into the possession of the Harshaw family, descendants of Boyne's sister Jane.

The gift of William Harshaw in 1992.

Oswin A.J. Lee. *Among British Birds in their Nesting Haunts: illustrated by the Camera.* **Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1897-1899.**

Issued in sixteen parts over three years. This is a remarkable photographic record of the nests and eggs of over one hundred and twenty species.

In his introduction, the author summarized his aim in publishing the work:

> *Some years ago I determined to collect if possible, a complete series of Photographs, which would possess the accuracy of a scientific work on the nesting habits of birds, and yet be sufficiently attractive for the ordinary lover of birds. It is with this idea that I have ventured to publish these Photographs, with short descriptions of the habits of the birds at the nests, the finding of them, the materials of which they are formed, and the methods employed in getting faithful photographs of those more difficult of access, some of which — e.g. the heron on its nest — were only secured after hours of anxious watching and much patience.*

Unlike many photographers of birds' nests, Lee eschewed any manipulation of the nest.

> *All the nests illustrated in this work have been most carefully chosen from many specimens examined, and have been, without exception, photographed in situ, and the nest and eggs, as well as the immediate surroundings, have been left untouched.*

Lee appears to have been an accomplished artist as well as a highly skilled photographer and he illustrated his work with many charming drawings in addition to his superbly detailed photographs. This work, however, was his only publication.

The gift of David M. Lank in 1990.

Brady's Hall, Prescott, Thursday evening, July 6, 1865. The Original and Artistic Maple Leaf Minstrels Burlesque Opera Troupe & Brass Band consisting of 15 Star Performers! Prescott: "Telegraph" Cheap Newspaper, Book and Job Printing Establishment, 1865.

Town Hall, Perth. Positively the Last Night of Bob Welch's Minstrels, Burlesque Opera Troupe and Brass Band ... Saturday, August 25. Perth: "Courier" Steam Press Printing Establishment, 1866.

Grand Concert! for the Benefit of the Excelsior Fire Co., Brockville Sextette Club assisted by Several Amateurs from Prescott and Ogdensburgh, under the direction of Prof. Kaufman, at Victoria Hall, Prescott, Friday evening, Nov. 9, 1877. Plaindealer Press, 1877.

Three examples of nineteenth century broadsides which give a good idea of the theatrical entertainments and concerts popular in Ontario in the 1860s and 70s. These broadsides were produced with a double purpose. As publicity fliers they were distributed door to door, but they also served as programmes for the event itself. A printed plea at the bottom of most notices urges the prospective concert-goer to "please preserve this programme and bring it with you to the Hall". The usual admission fee appears to have been 25 cents.

Ephemeral material like these broadsides rarely survives the occasion for which it was printed. These items appear to have been preserved by one of the singers in the Maple Leaf Minstrels, Mr. Ed. Miller, a resident of Prescott, who also served as the troupe's vocal coach. They were given to the donor by Miller's grand-daughter.

The gift of Elizabeth Willmot Kettlewell in 1993.

Requisition ... to Play a Game of Baseball. Woodstock, Ontario, 1871.

Long before the Blue Jays and Expos, baseball was played in Canada by both amateurs and professionals. Indeed, there is recorded an account of an organized game played in Beachville, Ontario on June 4th 1838, a full year before the now discredited "first game" in Cooperstown, New York.

This broadside, dated July 11th 1871, is a petition to the Mayor of Woodstock by a number of citizens to "call a public meeting of the rate payers of the town of Woodstock to take into consideration the propriety of having a half-holiday upon Tuesday, the eighth day of August, upon which day a Base Ball Match between the Atlantics of

Woodstock and Victorias of Ingersoll will take place". The meeting undoubtedly took place and probably the game did too as baseball was very popular in the emerging urban centres of Southwestern Ontario. A favourite method of boosting civic pride was sponsorship of a team and there were fierce rivalries between towns. The half-day holiday would have been required to allow people time to get to Woodstock, some in special trains. Crowds of five thousand were recorded for special games.

The game was probably played according to the New York rules (four bases and nine men on the field), introduced to Canada in 1859, which had gradually replaced the "Canadian game" (five bases and eleven players). The "stats" for the game are, so far, not discoverable.

This broadside is, like so many pieces of nineteenth century Canadian printed ephemera, apparently a unique survival. In the midst of a 1994 major league baseball strike one would happily travel by train to Woodstock to see the Atlantics take on the Victorias.

The gift of John Mappin in 1991.

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Fig. 1.

Solani fructu fruticosa, foliis laurinis oblongis integris subtus hirsutis, flore minore purpureo.